The WEEKLY Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PANSY'S DEATHBED.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Forth from the dark sea's breast
Broke sounds of sombre yearning;
Large in the limpid west
A yellow star was burning.
We heard how the sad sea broke,
How the long wind swept and sighed,
We neither moved nor spoke
Whilst little Pansy died.

'Twas certain she must go:
The end drew nearer, nearer.
She breathed so light and low,
We could not surely hear her;
But we heard how the sad sea broke,
How the weird wind swept and sighed.
And we neither moved nor spoke
Whilst little Pansy died.

At last the end was come;
At last our pet was taking
That deep repose and dumb
Which hath not earthly waking.
Oh! then did one wild cry start
From a watcher at her side,
From a mother's breaking heart,
When little Pansy died.

THE CURATE'S STORY.

Experiences Matrimonial.

(Chamber's Journal.)

In the earlier years of my clerical life, it was my fortune to hold a curacy in one of the ancient metropolitan parishes.

The church was, in point of architectural beauty, by no means what it might have been, although efforts towards improvement had been made when I first entered on my duties. Yet, unprepossessing as was the appearance of the building, it seemed to exercise an almost magnetic power of attraction upon persons about to marry; and to such an extent was this the case, that when I left the parish, I had myself married one couple for every day of the period during which I held the curacy.

Seldom did an evening pass without a ring at the bell of my lodgings about nine or ten o'clock, and the entry of a peculiarly folded paper with ever the self-same consents:

'REV. SIR—A wedding [two or three weddings and now and then even six or seven] at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. —Your obedient servant, J. B., clerk.'

He was a wonderful man, that same J. B. My vicar, who had not the best of health, though he did his part according to his ability, was a handsome man of some fifty-five years, and looked his profession; but J. B. on Sundays, as far as "dress and deportment" went, with the neatest and stiffest of white cravats, and the glossiest of strictly clerical coats, and a look which seemed to say: "vicars and curates may be all very well in their way, but I know on whose shoulders the real responsibilities of the service rest," fairly eclipsed us both. He had seen, as he told me, four vicars "out"—he has since seen a fifth—and curates without number; his post was a lucrative one; and he was reported to have done well for himself in his business—that of an undertaker—so, perhaps, it was but natural that he should be tolerant of the vicar and condescending to the curate, as to "men who come and men who go," while clerks go on for ever.

But, like the peacock, he was better to look at than to hear; his voice was his weak point; the higher it was raised, the more reedy it grew, as I realized on my first Sunday afternoon, when as the baptismal service was concluded—there were eight babies that day—he shocked my notions of propriety by thus addressing the assembled sponsors: 'Ladies as wishes to be churched please to go up to the rails,' which the ladies accordingly did.

We had morning prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays. On my first Wednesday, I well remember that the snow, or rather what had been the snow, was deep on the ground. I had put on my surplice, and was leaving the vestry; when J. B. stopped me: 'Better see if there's a congregation first, sir.' He entered the church, and in a minute or so returned; 'If you please, sir, there was only Captain M.; and he said as there was only him, he wouldn't trouble you; and he's gone, sir.'

This, however, I ought to say, did not happen a second time, we always had a congregation, though it was often a very limited one.

There was a special point, however, on which, I must own, J. B. deserved my gratitude. He had a son who wrote a large and very legible hand; this son was his father's amanuensis, and used to write the names in the "Bans Book."

It was the custom of the congregation to sit down every Sunday morning after the second lesson, whilst I published from twenty to thirty pairs from various parishes for the first, second and third times of asking; and but for the exceeding legibility of the writing, should many a time have broken down. I learned then for the first time with what strange and complicated names it is possible for people to go through the world; nor was it easy to avoid at times saying spinster after a man's name, and bachelor after that of a woman.

My predecessor in the curacy was very short-sighted, and I was told that, as a rule, it took him ten minutes or more to "get through the bans."

And this brings me back to the marriages.

They were of all degrees, high and low, rich and poor. One morning I found myself confronted by twelve bridemaids; on another, the bridegroom confided to the clerk in the vestry after the ceremony, that it had not been his fortune to get much carriage exercise in the course of his life, and that, as he had made up his mind to ride to his wedding, one of his friends had wheeled him to the church in a wheelbarrow. Speaking generally, I must say that had the brides been as dense as the men, the requirements of the marriage service could in very few cases have been got through at all; the majority of my bridegrooms appeared to have not the slightest idea of what they had to say, or of what they ought to do. As a rule, they were also more nervous than their fair partners, whose impatience with their stupidity became at times only too apparent. I used to wonder what would become of me on these occasions if J. B. were taken ill, or otherwise detained from his duties.

Imagine six couples with their attendant witnesses, bridesmaids and groomsmen, for the most part utterly unknown to the clergyman—in our own parish were over ten thousand people, and very many outsiders came to our church to be married—and ignorant as to what was required of them as to position, answers &c. The *modus operandi* was as follows: After some some minutes had been spent in arranging them in order, J. B. was seen to place in a Prayer-book with great care six slips of paper, each one with a number and the names of one couple written on it. Slip No. 1 represented the first couple on the left, and so on. Carefully arranging once more the twelve individuals in proper order, his gray head appeared between those of each pair: "You Thomas Jones? 'You Mary Smith?' &c. 'Yes.' 'Then you'll please not to more.' Having ascertained that all were where they ought to be, he gave a sigh of relief, handed the book with the slips of paper to me and the service commenced.

I soon found that I must know that service by heart, for well-nigh my whole time and attention was taken up in conversational instruction, and in watching to see that no over-curious bridemaid surreptitiously, though unintentionally, usurped the place of a too retiring bride.

Hardly ever, I fear, did I perform the service without grave infractions of the law which forbids the making unauthorized additions to the Prayer-book; seldom was I allowed to ask the first question: "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" &c, without some interruption, for if the bride-groom were not exceedingly reticent, he was almost invariably over-eager, and before I had got through the first few words, would answer, often with a pull of the forelock: "Yes, sir;" or, "To be sure, sir—surely, I will so." A request to wait until the question was completed had the effect, as a rule, of driving him to the opposite extreme, and making him most reluctant to answer "I will" when the proper time came. The severest trial, however, was at the next point in the service, and it was always with a sense of relief, that I passed beyond it. "Now, will you say this after me," I used to ask: "I, John take thee, Mary," &c. The hesitation was occasionally so long that the bride grew impatient, and asked angrily, *sotto voce*, "Why don't you say it?" which generally brought about the desired result.

Turning to the bride—'Now, will *you* say this after me: I, Mary, take thee, John,"' &c.; and hard though it may be to believe, full often would the *man* begin; "I Mary," or whatever the name might be, to his partner's intense disgust.

It will easily be seen that the great majority of our weddings were the reverse of aristocratic. To what class, however, to assign them would be difficult.

An elderly gentleman, whose card announced him as an officer of rank in the army, called upon me one evening and produced a marriage license, saying that he wished to be married as early as possible on the following morning. Accordingly he appeared with a rather overdressed lady, some twenty-five years his junior, and, by way of witnesses, a stout elderly couple of the small-tradesman rank. All went well until the time came for signing the registers. I asked the usual questions, among them the profession of the father of each party; major-general was given and entered as the "quality, trade or profession' of the bridegroom's parent. 'Your father's profession, if you please?' I asked the lady. 'Gardner' was the reply. I thought that her husband looked much perturbed, but I duly entered the item, and thought no more about it until the next day, when to my surprise, he again called at my lodgings, and after an elaborate explanation as to the true position of his wife's father, which he represented to be that of a private gentleman, earnestly requested me to alter this entry in the register, adding that he was willing to pay any fee for the same. I did not, I need hardly say, take any fee; but I made the alteration with a note on the margin, to the effect that it had been made by me on the representation and request of the bridegroom.

On another occasion, after the usual three-cornered note the previous evening, I found waiting at the vestry a good-looking but somewhat 'horsey' young man, with a license in due form, but without his bride.—'Sorry to have brought you out, sir,' he said, 'but I have not been able to see the lady this morning; would this time to-morrow be convenient?' I thought it very strange, and so did J. B.; but I could only acquiesce; and on the next day he appeared, accompanied by a pretty but evidently much alarmed young girl, and by an elderly man and woman. I did not at all like the business, but there was no choice in the matter; the license was there; and the marriage was performed. Some few days afterwards J. B. said to me: 'I had a visitor this morning, sir. You remember that queer looking affair last week? She was a daughter of Mr.——' (naming a gentleman of position, who lived near C.); he was a groom, and called himself a riding master, at E's riding school. Mr.——has just come from Scotland, and finds his daughter gone; he came to look at the register, and declared he would never see her again.'

Only too many, I fear, of the weddings at C. would, if appearances are to be trusted, exemplify in their after-history the truth of the saying: 'Marry in haste and repent at leisure.' It was a constant source of wonder to see, as I did see, day after day, respectable young women, apparently of the better class of domestic servants, giving themselves for better for worse to men of seemingly all but the lowest type of intelligence. Many of these marriages were only too plainly matters less of choice than necessity. Late on one Sunday evening, a tidy-looking girl came to my lodgings and asked if she could be married at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, the usual hour she knew was ten, but if I could come to the church at eight she would be very grateful. My Sunday work at C., just at that time especially, was no light matter. Sunday school at 8.45, weddings at 9.45, which were barely completed by eleven o'clock, the time for morning service: this lasted till nearly one. At three o'clock came the afternoon service, with a sermon, and perhaps fifteen infants to be baptized, and the necessary registering and churchings afterwards. Confirmation classes followed until six, when I had to take part in and to preach at the evening service to nearly eight hundred people. And not unfrequently I reached home at 7.30, only to find some one waiting for me with a request to visit at once a sick or dying person, or with a note from a medical man that a child was dangerously ill and should be baptized immediately. So that, having weddings at ten the next morning, I was not over-willing to shorten my night's rest without some special reason. This reason I could not get from the girl for some time, but at last it came out: "He has got the money for the fees, sir; and I know that if he has to keep it after eight o'clock to-morrow, he'll drink it!" "And are you really," I asked, "going to tie yourself for life to such a man as that?" Yes; she was, she must, she said—and she did.

I might write much upon the amusing scenes which the necessary registering of the wedded parties' names, &c., gave rise to. The brides, no longer, the men, were the shy ones in the vestry. 'Write your names here, if you please.' 'Please, sir, I had rather not.' 'Can you not write? If you cannot, make your mark.' 'To be sure I can write, sir; and a deal better than him.—Can't I, John? Why, I've kept mother's accounts at the shop for' ——'then write, there; and be quick, please.' 'I had much rather you'd do it for me, sir.' 'But, I must not do it unless you are unable to write.' 'Please, sir, I don't like.' 'Very well, then I cant give you no marriage-lines.' This generally overcame the scruples, and the true reason for the delay came out. The bride did not know what name to write—her maiden name, or that of her husband, and was too shy to ask.

Then there was the spelling of the names, at which, I must confess, I often had to guess, finding it impossible to obtain the necessary information from the fountain-head. A German, who spoke English but poorly, had been married to an English widow. She was forty-five, but far too retiring to answer questions put to her otherwise than through her newly-acquired husband. 'Your father's name?' I asked the lady. 'Henry what? said I. 'Gohnge,' said he, pronouncing the second 'g' soft. I was beat, for the bride was evidently an English woman; so after one or two additional attempts, I asked him to write the name down. He did so; and gave me a paper on which was inscribed Jones.'

But my 'experience' have already exceeded the originally intended limit. One more in conclusion. A solitary couple appeared at the usual hour on Tuesday morning; nor did I expect that all would go otherwise than smoothly, until I found that no response of any kind, either of word or look, came to my first question—'Wilt thou have this woman to the wedded wife?'—except a vacant stare; to the question repeated in a louder tone, 'I don't understand with ye mean. Once more I tried; but he turned to his bride, and asked in a hopeless and injured voice: 'What *does* he mean?' She indignantly replied, what a forcible nudge of the elbow; 'Say it arter him, can't you.' Then I found that he was stone deaf, and that he could not read a word. We performed the service, and I hope duly, at last; but how we did it, I will—adding only that he did not know the deaf and dumb alphabet—leave my readers, lay, clerical especially, to conjecture.

* * *

Don't Know How.

Bertha Davis, of Rochester, writes to declare that American women as a rule, don't know how to wriggle their behind bunch with grace. She made further fault as follows:

Your parasol, my dear, what are you doing with it? The sun is directly in your back, and you are holding that dainty article at an angle of forty-five degrees over your nose. Bless me, what a figure you cut—a perfect leaning tower, with an eruption on the back. If you could only see yourself, my dear; but then you can't, so there's no use in talking; you'll always persist in carrying your parasol in that ungraceful way, making yourself look ridiculous. Now, here comes a woman who walks, not waddles; just watch her; there's no jerking or twisting, but a smooth, billowy motion; she puts her foot down firmly, squarely, taking a step twice the length of yours, which to her full drapery gives all undulating motion, reminding one of the swell by the waves on the moonlit sea—a woman among a thousand, who, though plain featured, would attract attention anywhere by her graceful carriage, her lithe, billowy form, giving to her that air of queenliness you are at a loss to explain in one who has no pretensions to beauty. She holds her parasol in such a way that it seems really a part of herself; it is neither jerked on one side nor pitched over her face, nor is she nervously jabbing every passer-by with it, she holds it firmly. That women doesn't make an awkward appearance with her parasol coming up the street, as does my modern belle, just in advance of her: yet, my dear, you are gotten up in faultless style—a perfect marvel of dress-makers' art; and catching a glimpse of your fair form in the plate-glass windows, you smile complacently, thinking you are doing the dip superbly, when, if you did but know it, you are outraging every sense of beauty and every line of motion, making angles where there should be curves, sharp, jerky movements that set your drapery in a flutter, giving you the appearance of a ruffled hen, where there should be only a ripple of motion.

* * *

WE are pleased to announce that Aldermen (Benton) Kerr has so far recovered as to be able to attend to office business.

How to make a rich jam—crowd thirty fashionably-dressed ladies into a street car.

THE HARTRANFT "FLANK MOVEMENT."

The Daylight Procession—Anything to Beat Buckalew—The Wagons and Teams in Line—March to Friendship Grove—"The Beast Speaketh."

Yesterday morning at 10:30, the procession of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, accompanied by a large number of city clubs, rural delegations, manufacturers teams, and

"Things fantastical and gymnastical,"

marched over the route previously designated. The procession, though respectable in numberf was nothing in comparison either with the grand Fremont demonstration of '56, or what it would have been had it not been diverted from its original purpose, to bolster up the waning fortunes of Yerkes' friend, John F. Hartranft. This was apparent in everything connected with demonstration, and undoubtedly marred what would otherwise have been an overwhelming success.

At the hour named the various delegations filed into line and took up the line of march in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

Charles H. Armstrong, marshal; Lieutenant Long, forty police; Washington cornet band; Staff, forty men; Grant Huzzars, forty men, Captain Dunseath; Go West Club, of Washington, D. C., one hundred and fifty men; Dodges' band; Washington, D. C., twenty-five pieces; Andersonville prisoners, forty men; New Jersey delegation; Ringgold band, of Reading, twenty-eight pieces; Reading delegation, fifty men; Pollard's band, of Titusville, fifty men; Parker Landing, one hundred and four men; Franklin band, with fifty-three delegates; Venango delegation, two hundred men; Butler delegation, one hundred and fifty; Harrisburg delegation, one hundred; Harrisburg cornet band; Warren band, of Philadelphia, 18 pieces; Hartranft club of Philadelphia, 102 men; Alliance band, 17 pieces; Ohio delegation; Hartranft veteran band, colored, of Philadelphia; Mt. Pleasant band of Westmoreland, 18 pieces; Westminster delegation, 40 men; Canton, Ohio band, 15 pieces, and a delegation of 49 men; Huntingdon and Blair delegation, 100 men, and band of 13 pieces, carriages with Hartranft and Gross, Allegheny county Republican Executive committee in carriages; soldiers of the war of 1812, in carriages; citizens in carriages; section of Knap's battery, Lieutenant Ellis in command; citizens in carriages, buggies; Union cornet band.

SECOND DIVISION.

R. R. Brown, marshal; thirty-six members of staff; Temperanceville, 108 men, fantastically attired.

Lorenz & Weightman's men with six wagons; South Pittsburgh glee club 16 members; West Pittsburgh sawmill men; carriages; James Wood & Co.'s men in wagons; Union borough school girls in wagons; citizens in wagons; men of West Pittsburgh in wagons; Stowe township citizens in wagons; Chartiers township citizens in wagons; John Stacey's coke-wagons, Temperanceville; Union township citizens in wagons, Jefferson township, Snowden band. 16 men, mounted men, 75; Baldwin township, mounted men, 95, and 5 wagons; Woods-run, twenty men; South Pittsburgh, wagons and carriages; miscellaneous carriages and wagons from Birmingham; "The same old coons;" Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh, wagons; South Side, wagons; Lewis, Olliver & Phillips, thirteen wagons; Housings, Patterson, Garrison & Co.; Brownstown wagons; Robinson township wagons.

THIRD DIVISION.

Great Western band, 33 pieces; W. H. Olliver and staff of 62; wagons representing trades; Iowa delegation of 25 men; West Elizabeth band, 10 pieces; delegation 40 white 30 colored men; Plum township, 300 mounted men; Fourteenth ward club; Ninth ward wagons and glee club; Fourteenth ward wagons, Crescent tube works; Twelfth ward wagons, Fifteenth Amendment band of Elizabeth; wagons representing various trades; country wagons; second precinct, Twelfth ward, 61 men in uniform; wagon load of young girls; trades wagons and carriages; Eleventh ward, 125 men in uniform; city band 20 pieces; Twelfth ward, wagons representing trades; Fifteenth ward: 150 men in uniform; Sixteenth werd, 100 men in uniform Seventh ward, 2 wagons; Sixth ward, Union central glee club; new water-works men, 25 horses, 50 men, commanded by the superintendent.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Mayor Callow and a staff of 46; Philadelphia Bismarck Band; German Veteran Club; 80 men; Lycoming, 150 men; Repaz Band, of Philadelphia, 17 members; Butchers of Allegheny in carriages; Olympic Band, 16 pieces; Butchers mouted; First ward, Allegheny, representing various trades in wagons; Eighth ward, Allegheny, in wagons; Fourth ward, fantastics, &c.; in wagons; Ninth ward; Masonic Band of McClure township; 18 pieces; Triple-turreted monitor; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' wagons; McClure township citizens; Pittsburgh wagons; Third ward fantastics and others, 200; Sharpsburg H. & L. Company; Sharpsburg Club, 100 in uniform; Sharpsburg machinery, etc.; Etna, 50 men in uniform; West Deer township citizens in wagons; East Deer township citizens in wagons.

The procession was one hour and three quarters in passing a given point, There were in the procession two hundred and forty-three wagons, thirty-one carriages and sixty buggies. Many of the wagons were crowded with women and children, huddled together in an extremely miscellaneous sort of a way, A large number of banners and a few transparencies, were carried bearing political inscriptions, mottoes &c., The procession arrived at Friendship Grove at three o'clock, where they were regaled with oratory on the half-shell, by that blubbering demagogue, Benjamin F. Butler, and other "loil men who saved this country."

Soldiers' Convention

The Supplement to the Philadelphia Convention Concluded.

Second Days Proceedings—A Vote of Thanks to Pittsburgh—Resolutions Endorsing Grant, Wilson, and Hartranft Passed—Parting Words, &c.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention reassembled at the Opera House, Gen. John A Logan in the chair.

After a preliminary flourish of vocal and instrumental from Glee clubs and prayer by Rev. J. S. Sands, General Logan announced a corrected list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the several States.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, of North Carolina, presented the report, which was read by the Secretary Private Edgar Allen, of Virginia as follows:

Resolutions—Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Endorsed.

We, the soldiers and sailors who served in the Union Army and Navy during the late war, in Mass Convention in Pittsburgh assembled, for the purpose of expressing our firm convictions upon issues which are logical results of the war, do affirm:

1. That it is a source of unmingled pleasure to meet again, and, reviving the memories of our campaigns for Union and Liberty, thence to draw lessons for present duty and future guidance.

2. We re-affirm our devotion to the Union of the States; the arbitrament of war has decreed that we are one nation with one flag, with liberty and equality before the law for all men; and national authority is essential to establish, protect and defend liberty and the inalienable rights of the people.

3. We enter our solemn protest against transferring the control of the Army and Navy, the Treasury and the entire Government, and the Constitutional Amendments, with the execution of the laws themselves, to an unholy and corrupt coalition composed chiefly of elements but recently in open hostility to them all.

4. We cherish no spirit of revenge toward our fellow-citizens of the South; the magnanimity of our late Commander-in-Chief on the field of Appomattox was a sufficient pledge of the Union army that the "bloody chasm" of the war was closed; "and with malice toward none but with charity for all," we extend the right hand of fellowship to all those who accept, in good faith, the results of the war, and who will extend to every American citizen of whatever race or color the rights which are solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

5. Reposing implicit confidence in the patriotism and gratitude of the nation, we confide to it every interest of the Union soldier; and we here express our most cordial appreciation of the unperalelled generosity of the people as expressed though Congress in the laws providing pensions and bounties, and we fully believe that any inequalities which may appear will be cheerfully and promptly corrected.

6. We gladly and proudly reaffirm our enthusiastic confidence in the integrity, patriotism and ability of General Grant. We point to his messages for opinions and recommendations in harmony with the most advanced political sentiment. We point to the condition of the country in all its relations, foreign and domestic, for the proof that its laws are well administered and its honor maintained. We rejoice to see associated with him the incorruptible and indefatigable patriot and representative man of American institutions, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

7. We pledge our steady and earnest support to President Grant and Congress in reforming the Civil Service and establishing the highest honor and fidelity among all the servants of the Government.

8. Although this Convention is purely national in its inception and purposes, we cannot refrain from expressing our sympathy and giving our cordial support to our gallant comrade leading the column in Pennsylvania, whose illustrious record as a brave and faithful soldier should endear him to every noble heart.

Mr. Preston, of Connecticut, moved the adoption of the resolutions without the erasure of a line or the erasing of a letter, The motion was adopted unanimously.

Vote of Thanks.

Gen. Burnside said, lest the convention might adjourn in haste, he would move that the thanks of the soldiers and sailors be tendered to the good people of Pittsburgh for their kind treatment while we have been sojourning here.

The resolution was adopted, and General Hawley proposed three cheers for "the good men and women of Pittsburgh," which were given with a will. Subsequently votes of thanks were tendered to the several committees, and to Messrs. Ellsler & Gotthold, managers of the Opera House for the courtesies extended.

Gen. Logan said he business of the convention seems to be concluded, and it is now proper to ascertain whether the delegates will remain and listen to addresses here or adjourn to the mass meeting at the grove.

Cries of "let's adjourn" were mingled with cries for "Hawley," and Gen. Hawley responded by appearing in front. He thought the convention should now adjourn. A mass convention of all the Republicans was being held, and delegates were anxious to hear the addresses at the grove.

A Parting Word.

Gen. Logan advanced to the front of the stage amid repeated cheers and said:

"Comrades, one word before we part and return to our homes. There is no reconciliation required on our part. We are the friends and aiders of prosperity and peace, and we sustain the banner of our old comrades. When those men who drew their swords against this country become reconciled to that banner and to the authority of this nation, then shall harmony and peace prevail. For our own part there is no need of reconciliation. Let us go home fully determined to win this great victory, and by it place the heroes of the loyal people in control of our institutions. Let each one go home to his city, to his town, his hamlet, and insist upon all his friends voting not only for Grant and Wilson, but the whole ticket, down to the last man. Try to have a Republican triumph. That is what we want—that is what we must have—in order to secure peace, happiness and prosperity in this country."

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*, and was dismissed with the benediction.

* * *

A WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Irregularity in the Delivery of The Post—Grant's Corrupt Officials to Blame.

Never before have we had so many complaints in regard to the delivery of THE POST particularly from those who receive their papers by mail. Our Democratic cotemporaries all over the country make similar complaints. It really does seem as if the great I am, Ulysses Grant, had issued orders to his hirelings to suppress anti-Administration papers and deliver to Democrats only those which favor him,

We will mention one instance—the postmaster at Strongstown, Indiana county, Pa., has for several weeks persisted in giving Mr. John Mervine a Radical sheet, instead of THE POST for which he is a subscriber. The same postmaster furnishes Mr. Thomas Cresswell with "Grant's own" the N. Y. *Times*, and suppresses his *Tribune*. It is evident that the administration is afraid to let those papers, which comment unfavorably, be read by the people, and to substantiate this we submit the following from the Manchester *Union*.

"The following circular has been sent to every Postmaster in the State, under the frank of Senator Cragin:

"OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, STATESMAN BUILDING, CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 27, 1872.

"SIR: Will you have the goodness to send us the number of subscribers to the New York *Tribune* in your town, whether weekly, semi-weekly or daily. We propose to send to all such a copy of the New York *Times* until after the November election. You will be furnished with a copy of the *Times* for your own use. Send at once.

O. C. MOORE, Chairman.
B. F. Prescott, Secretary Communicating."

One thing our subscribers can rest assured of is, that THE POST is mailed regularly, and if they fail to receive it, they can charge it to some one of Grant's thieving officials.

We have also had several complaints of late, that in the outer districts of Pittsburgh, carriers at times have furnished our subscribers with Radical papers. This can be remedied by our friends themselves. Let them give notice that in case the paper they subscribe for is not delivered, and another is left in its place, that they *will not pay for it*. If subscribers would insist upon getting what they order, they can in a great degree remedy the deception and fraud practiced upon them.

* * *

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

The Afterpiece to the Hartranft Convention—Big Display of Bunting and Torches.

Last night the long promised and much vaunted procession took place, and though an undoubtedly large demonstration, it was not the "big thing" that might have been expected from a procession made up of contributions from Republicans throughout the United States. There were some forty-eight clubs and delegations in line, including several clubs of juveniles.

There were nearly five thousand persons on line, besides thirty-nine bands of music, and forty-five carriages, soap wagons, mill teams, &c. The procession was something over an hour in passing, and was strung out in many instances in a manner not exactly "according to Hoyle." Some of the clubs marched two deep, and others twelve deep In some parts of the procession, the delegations were crowded upon one another, and in other parts the divisions were several squares apart, so that no accurate idea of its size is conveyed by its time of marching over the route. The streets along the route were handsomely and profusely decorated, and the down-town portion of the route was choked up with an immense concourse of sight-seers. The neatest and handsomest delegation in the procession was the Hartranft club of Philadelphia, and it attracted considerable attention.

About half past eight o'clock just as the head of the columns were filing down Fifth avenue, it began to rain, which in the course of half an hour turned to a drenching shower which scattered and thinned the crowd on the sidewalks and to some extent demoralized the torchbearers many of whom broke ranks and made for shelter, or for home. The attempt of the ring clacquers to get up an enthusiasm for Hartranft along the route was a miserable fiasco.

The "gallant" Hartranft rode side by side with that political "end man," Gen. Pearson, who exercised his ingenuity for the last few days in keeping Grant and Buckalew soldiers out of the Convention.

The Hartranft club of this city led the procession, and the prominence given Hartranft, and Hartranft banners by the Ring was in marked contrast with the absence of Hartranft's name from the Grant and Wilson banners along the route. Considering the enormous amount of money spent by the Ring on this convention and on the procession, the "flank movement," can hardly be considered either a paying investment or a bewildering success.

* * *

Democratic Meeting at Derry Station

Monday evening a large and enthusiastic meeting of Liberals and Democrats was held at Derry station, Westmoreland county. The meeting was organized by selecting John R. Young, for President, Jacob Rhom and Edward Connor Vice Presidents, and J. W. Laird and W. W. Keenan, Secretaries. Able addresses were delivered by John T. Woods, Esq., Jas. S. Moorhead, Esq., and Ex-Senator Cowan, after which the meeting adjourned. The Greensburg Silver Cornet Band was present and discoursed excellent music.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sep. 21, 1872.

A MEMBER of the U. P. Church has a communication in another column which as HARTRANFT would say, "takes the starch right out."

AND still another of HARTRANFT'S operations that "took the starch right out," was the purchase of Reading R. R. bonds at 55½ for which he got but 50½.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Press* says that the due bill candidate will not have over five hundred majority in Lancaster county. My, but won't that "take the starch right out?"

THE expose of the letters, financial operations and private accounts of due bill HARTRANFT with "Dear YERKES" in THE POST of Thursday, has rather upset our ring neighbors—in fact, "it takes the starch right out."

HARTRANFT dare not deny the genuineness and truth of the YERKES affidavits as well as his letter that "took the starch right out," notwithstanding he took a solemn oath to faithfully perform his duties as Auditor General and violated it.

SWOOPE goes to Philadelphia and in a speech tells falshoods about the YERKES affidavit and then begs the *Press* to "let up on me easy." It is not the first time that he has claimed the indulgence of the newspapers, as many well know in regard to his capers in Venango county and before he came to Pittsburgh.

THE Radicals of the Twenty-Fifth Senatorial District composed of the counties of Fayette and Greene have nominated G. W. K. MINOR of Fayette for Senator, and he stands a very good show of capturing that Democratic stronghold, unless the difficulties between Messrs. PAULEY and PLAYFORD are amicably settled.

THE managers of the show which is to come off on the 17th and 18th, advertise that it will be the only political mass gathering in the Campaign. It is not even pretended now that is is a soldiers convention, that being a mere veil to the real purpose, which is to make a hurrah for the YERKES and CAMERON candidate for Governor.

DOES anybody suppose that HARTRANFT would have remained quiet so long, if the YERKES affidavit which has been before the public for several months and printed right under the nose of the due bill candidate, was a forgery? He dare not go before the people and look into their faces and deny the truth of YERKES' statements. Let the bull-pup organs say what they will.

THE *Commercial* was rather successful in convincing a large number of Republicans, two years ago that CAMERON, HARTRANFT, MACKEY, QUAY, ERRETT and NEGLEY formed a political ring, and run County and State politics in a corrupt manner, by the aid of money. Many of his converts remain of that opinion. Did the editor yield to the blandishments of power and the advantages of gains. Did he receive a check for ten thousand dollars? We await an answer.

MEET IT OR ACKNOWLEDGE THE CORN.

Our challenge of five to one and ten to one which we have kept standing for the past two weeks, has sadly demoralized the ring followers in this region, particularly the *Dispatch*; which hopes to keep up a fictitious feeling among the rank and file concerning the great weakness of the due-bill candidate. It ignores our offer and hopes to draw attention therefrom by offering a number of bets in regard to HARTRANFT'S county, BUCKALEW'S county, and other counties. We have stated explicitly that we are decidedly opposed to gambling, no matter in what shape it may be presented, but we are not opposed to demonstrating just what we say or acknowledge that we cannot, and here is what we proclaim—

To name five Republicans who will vote for Greeley for every Democrat who will vote for Grant, and ten Republicans who will vote for Buckalew for every Democrat who will vote for Hartranft, is our challenge to any ring organ in Pittsburgh.

Now if the *Dispatch* thinks we are mistaken why just let it start the ball, or; to use its own words "Put up or shut up.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

To the Editors of The Post:

Why is it that a candidate for Congress has not been nominated by the conferees of the Twenty-Third District?

ALLEGHENY.

This question has been asked us several times of late. We know that the conferees from Butler and Armstrong are ready to meet as soon as those from Allegheny are ready. The time is getting short and the ticket should be completed.

We do not remember of the Allegheny delegates to our last County Convention having selected conferees. If it has not been attended to they should meet and select them, or the chairman of the County Committee should appoint.

THE CONVENTION.

Were the gathering together of the soldiers and sailors who served in the U. S. Army during the rebellion, which is to take place in this city in a few days, purely a collection of old comrades to talk over their various adventures by flood and field, so far from any objection arising thereto, the great mass of the people would gladly make them welcome; although History does not inform us that any such adventitious efforts were necessary, after the close of the Revolution, to keep alive in the minds of the people a sense of gratitude to those, who without pay and almost without food and clothing, followed the only WASHINGTON through the long struggle for independence.

But the call for this assembly emanates from the *Head Quarters* of the Veteran's National Committee in New York. It is a sort of official document, and is avowedly for the purpose of "expressing our [their] unreserved belief that the destinies of this country for the ensuing four years should be under the protection of men who never faltered in the hour of our country's danger."

This is the technical phraseology of Radical politicians, and is manifestly so when we recollect that the whole machinery of the enterprize is engineered by those disinterested patriots.

These gentlemen from other States come here for the purpose of bringing to bear a military pressure upon the people of Allegheny county and of the State, which they fondly hope will enure to the benefit of GRANT and HARTRANFT. They do not come here as citizens of a common country, but as soldiers. They claim an especial privilege over those who were not in the army, but who contributed of their means to sustain that army, and who aided in all the voluntary efforts of which those unhappy days of strife were so full, to render the soldier's hard life more tolerable and more easily borne. They affect to look down upon all who remained in civil life, and to arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to govern the country.

While feeling a profound respect for the gallant men who left their shops and farms and shouldered their muskets in defense of their country and who received only the paltry pittance of $13 a month, payable in a depreciated currency; we protest against the assumption that this country is to be ruled by soldiers instead of by citizens. We insist that the claim of superior knowledge of the interests of the State upon the part of any especial class of the people, is a mere assumption and nothing more; and we predict that if this military dictation is ratified at the polls, the death-knell of freedom has been rung out over this fair land.

Finally, we do protest against any interference in our State Election by non-residents; especially when their efforts will be directed to aid the political aspirations of such a man as JOHN F. HARTRANFT—a man whose dishonesty of character makes the commonwealth shrink; and whose moral impurities if not buried far down beneath the ballots of the people, will cause the name of Pennsylvania to reek with rottenness throughout the civilized world.

WHAT IS A LOAFER!

WEBSTER defines a loafer to be an "IDLE MAN WHO SEEKS HIS LIVING BY SPONGING OR EXPEDIENTS."

If this don't fit GRANT better "git" another dictionary.

GEN. MOORHEAD.

The amiable old *Gazette* finds tongue at last to denounce Gen. MOORHEAD, as primarily a Democratic loafer, who old the same wood over and again on the State improvement, and grew rich thereby. As a Know Nothing loafer, then as a Republican Congressional, Gubernatorial and Senatorial loafer. In the same paper his son, MAX MOORHEAD, is placed upon horseback as an aid to that upright and virtuous citizen, Gen. HARTRANFT for the great show. We have no doubt MAX will stop his mill, and have all the hands turn out to cheer for the revilers of his honored father, who has always earned his own living, and contributed largely to the industries of Pittsburgh. He never whilst he held public place, lounged half his time at watering places, at the expense of the public in utter contempt for his constituents and disregard of his duties. That Gen. MOORHEAD was one of the most attentve and laborious members of Congress this district ever had, is universally admitted by all parties; and if he had exhibited the slightest disposition to accept a nomination for that position, would have distanced NEGLEY. Since he has chosen to oppose the "addition, division and silence" ring, he receives abuse.

AND now the rascally DAN SICKLES writes a letter from Madrid to the Soldiers committee advocating the re-election of GRANT. This was to have been expected. DAN like GRANT has a good sit and he wants to hold on. GRANT'S defeat will "take the starch right out."

ANOTHER of HARTRANFT'S transactions that "took the starch right out" and which he forgot to mention in his letter to "Dear YERKES," was the purchase of S. Carolina bonds at 68½, which he afterwards disposed of at 60½.

THE WICKEDEST AND MEANEST LIE OF THE CAMPAIGN CRAMMED DOWN THE THROAT OF THE COMMERCIAL.

THE *Pittsburgh Commercial Printing Company* which has been the chief coiner of the very meanest and most contemptible falsehoods in regard to Messrs. BUCKALEW and HARTLEY, got down to the very lowest depths of degradation on Tuesday last, when it proclaimed that Mr. BUCKALEW was not only a member, but an officer in the "Sons of Liberty" a secret rebel organization. This it reiterates in its issue of Thursday and adds:

> BUCKALEW was a member of that detestable and dangerous organization, and actively carried on operations in Columbia county, in this state. Does he or any one for him deny this?

Now we brand each and every statement of the *Commercial* in regard to this matter as a wicked and deliberate lie, the author of them knowing them them to be lies; and at the time he penned them he knew he was lying.

We now state by authority, that CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, the Democratic and Liberal candidate for Governor, (we make our assertions broad as perhaps the *Commercial* may attempt to crawl out of its lying statements by saying that it referred to Mr. BUCKALEW and not to our candidate) *never in his life belonged to any secret society or organization of any description whatever*, which includes if you please, the Sons of Liberty, Know Nothings, Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Malta, Knights of Phythias etc. etc., and likewise he never was an officer in any secret society or organization—nor has he ever had in any form or manner, any connection whatever with any such organization.

So much for that. Now for the next.

SWOOPE, AND THE DUE BILL CANDIDATE.

BUTCHER SWOOPE, GRANT'S U. S. District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, made a speech in Philadelphia the other evening during which, according to the *Press* (GRANT SWOOPE "produced what purported to be letters from CHARLES T. YERKES to HARTRANFT. denying that he signed the affidavits convicting the Ring candidate of malfeasance in office and apologizing to him for the exhibit made by his books."

After he finished his speech he went to the reporter of the *Press* like a whipped spaniel and requested that it would "LET UP ON HIM EASY" for his false statements. But we will let the *Press* tell the balance of its story in its own way:

> Even our staid contemporary, the *North American*, has, we notice, been misled by Merry Andrew's audacious joke declaring Mr. Yerkes' two affidavits forgeries. Accepting the declaration as serious, and, supposing, doubtless, that no reputable paper would make such a positive statement without good authority, it ventured yesterday upon an attempted defence of Hartranft. Dr. W. Paine, who has the affidavits in his possession, seems also to have mistaken Merr. Andrew's defiant jocularity, and therefore had published in yesterday's *Evening Star* a card, from which we extract the following:
>
> We state that every one of the documents are genuine, and that no one dare to appear before an alderman and swear that they are untrue. And we challenge the *Evening Bulletin* to appoint any three or more of our judges of our courts to examine the affidavits, letters, and documents, and if they do not pronounce them genuine, we will bind ourselves to pay them $2,000 and to vote for HARTRANFT for Governor.

Of course our facetious friend will not accept this challenge, for he knows as well as H. Bucher Swoope or anybody else that the affidavits are genuine, and that any such test would only concentrate public opinion still more strongly upon the damning evidence they contain. Presuming upon the "jester's" privilege to say and do absurd and impudent things, he may persevere in his little jokes of denying the authenticity of documents which went unchallenged for months after they were first published, notwithstanding, too, that the man who signed and swore to them is in the city, and perfectly accessible to all whom he chooses to meet, as are also the magistrate who administered the oath, and one gentleman, at least, who was cognizant at the time; if not an actual witness, of all the circumstances; but let us hope that no one else will be deceived by his assumed gravity of manner into believing him really in earnest.

MAINE.

The Administration presses are bluffing at a great rate over the Maine election. They have carried the State by a diminished majority. They possessed a taxing power without limit, as every office-holder discovered to his cost notwithstanding GRANT'S professions of Civil Service Reform. They have twenty-four hundred miles of sea-coast, dotted with custom-houses filled with office holders who were freely bled by the men who run the machine. And they have fallen 4,000 votes short of their State majority of 1868.

Maine went for FREMONT in 1856 and FREMONT was beaten.

Maine went for CASS in 1848, and CASS was beaten.

Maine will go for GRANT in 1872, and GRANT will be beaten.

We have gained *five per centum* in Maine.

A similar gain will give us Pennsylvania, (29) Indiana, (15) Connecticut (6) California, (6) and Alabama; (10)—this, added to the Democratic States gives us 170 electoral votes, and we have New Hampshire, (5) Rhode Island, (4) Arkansas, (6) North Carolina, (10) Ohio, (23) and Illinois, (21) from which to get the 14 more, necessary to elect GREELEY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the colonization of Maryland and Virginia negroes, there will be enough honest Republican votes to "take the starch right out" of the thieving ring ticket in October next.

THE SATURDAY NIGHT OUTRAGE.

The first collision between opposing political organizations, attended perhaps with loss of life and wanton unprovoked destruction of property, occurred on Saturday evening. Owing to the fact that we have no squares or open spaces to hold political meetings of any size, the public thoroughfares must be used, and more or less inconvenience suffered where both parties hold outdoor meetings in the same vicinity, and unless the Mayor, in conjunction with the Democratic and Republican Committees immediately announce regulations for such contingencies, the peace of the city cannot be assured. Where it is practicable, marching clubs should not pass through the centre of a meeting of the opposite party, when speakers are addressing the audience, with bands playing, as the Republicans did on Saturday evening, at the foot of Chatham street. They should not thus defiantly and unnecessarily interrupt a meeting, but pass quietly on the pavement. Credible eye witnesses of both parties inform us that at the time of the collision the white organizations passed quietly through the Fifth ward club, which was about filing into headquarters, but that the colored club refused to recognize any civility, but commenced the attack, evidently with murderous intent. The leader, with a claymore, made a fearful gash on the head of an unoffending bystander, whose injuries we are informed may prove fatal; razors were then used. Alderman STRAIN, the captain, who was left with but a few men to breast the attack, was hacked in several places. They then marched a square farther up Wylie avenue, and commenced breaking windows and firing pistols, one man, PATRICK LAVELLE, who was buying meat at the time, was struck on the head, breaking his skull in several places, and is reported to us to be in a dying condition. The peace of the city must be preserved at all hazards, white and black have the right to march on our streets without molestation, and the man or boy who attempts to disturb them should be promptly arrested and dealt with in the most summary manner.

In this case, and we were an eye witness to the conduct of the Fifth ward club up to the time of the disturbance, we must say that we never saw a more gentlemanly organization, and until it is decided otherwise by a judicial investigation, we do not believe there was the slightest provocation for the outrageous conduct of the blacks.

We appeal to the authorities, now that the heat of the campaign is upon us, and passions are easily aroused, to take prompt and decisive action to preserve the peace. Let the Mayor be supported by Councils and the leading men of both parties, and we shall not be called upon to announce any further outbreak.

CAMERON'S HIRELINGS PAID WITH STOLEN MONEY.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, owned and run by the CAMERON ring, recently stated that JOHN W. FORNEY received from the EVANS fund fifty thousand dollars, by which he paid off a mortgage on the *Press* building. FORNEY prints the charge in full, and offers if the *Bulletin* or any one else will come forward and "repeat the great slander in a manner which will render it a subject for legal investigation, we shall be glad to meet it." He then says:

"We shall not be intimidated in our course, either by the threats of those in authority, or the vented malice of unscrupulous knaves, *who are paid with stolen money to do the bidding of Simon Cameron.* This fight against an infamously corrupt portion of the Republican State ticket, is a battle "of the people, by the people, and for the people"—a battle in which men are nothing and principles everything, a contest between honest men on the one side and their betrayers and plunderers on the other. There ought to be no halting between two opinions as to the duty of every citizen in this emergency.

Such are the words of a GRANT Republican.

> I SAY to you to night that CHARLES YERKES never made any such affidavit and never signed it. [Applause.] I say to you here to-night it is a forgery made out of whole cloth, and I have the document to prove it here in my hand.

The above we take from SWOOPE'S speech in Philadelphia. And now SWOOPE has an opportunity of making two thousand dollars and a vote for HARTRANFT, as will be seen by the following from the Philadelphia *Star*:

> We state that every one of the documents are genuine, and that no one dare to appear before an alderman and swear that they are untrue. And we chalenge the *Evening Bulletin* to appoint any three or more of the judges of our courts to examine the affidavits, letters, and documents, and if they do not pronounce them genuine, we will bind ourselves to pay them $2,000 and vote for HARTRANFT for Governor.

One of the best evidences that SWOOPE made gross mistatements is the fact that he begged the Philadelphia *Press* to "let up on me easy" and not "take the starch right out."

> HARRISON ALLEN has received high civil honors from his neighbors as a proof of his high standing at home.—*Ring Organ.*

It must have been before he became a rooster; and prior to his pocketing those two thousand on the pipe bill. That expose has "taken the starch right out."

OAKES AMES, letter in regard to the *Credit Mobilier* stock "takes the starch right out" of COLBATH WILSON, SCHOFIELD, BLAINE, DAWES & Co. Will either or all of them ever say anything? Speak out gentlemen.

SENATOR SCHURZ.

Hon. A. K. McCLURE, chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee of Pennsylvania, announces that the Hon. CARL SCHURZ will speak as follows:

Pittsburgh...........	Monday, Sep. 23.
Philadelphia...........	Tuesday, 24.
Lancaster...........	Wednesday, Sep. 25.
Pottsville...........	Thurday, Sept. 26.
Scranton...........	Friday, Sept. 27.
Erie...........	Saturday, Sep. 28.

The Germans and Liberal Republicans of this city have taken the matter in hand and it may safely be predicted that an ovation will be tendered the distinguished gentleman as is seldom seen in this or any other city. Already we hear of delegations of Germans and Liberals at Washington, Kittanning, Freeport, Greensburg and other places, making preparations to visit Pittsburgh and take part in the grand reception ceremonies of one of the greatest statesman the world has ever produced; and one, because he chanced to be born on foreign soil and by the narrow-minded, blockheads of Radical Know-Nothings is ineligible to the highest office in the land—a position which is now open to the most ignorant plantation negro.

The time and place of Mr. SCHURZ'S arrival will be announced in due time.

ABRAHAM WINDERS.

This man has allowed his name to be signed to what is called *A Miner's Appeal*, in one of last Saturday's morning papers; the article is devoted to a studied misrepresentation of Mr. BUCKALEW.

How much dependence can be placed on WINDERS' say-so, can be gathered from the fact that on his invitation, Mr. BUCKALEW remained in Pittsburgh one day after his time to meet a committee of miners, of which this WINDERS represented himself as chairman. From some cause neither WINDERS nor his committee came to their appointment. Doubtless he himself cared more for his party than he did for the miners.

Mr. WINDERS is a trickster, or in the hands of tricksters.

LOAFERS.

This legitimate Saxon word is becoming again as fashionable as it is expressive. Mr. HEATH, a Liberal Republican, in a speech made at Hartford a few days since, says he had met GRANT at a watering place "and his loafer-like appearance disgusted him."

The word *loafer*, which vexes our Radical friends so greatly because of its apt application to GRANT, is derived from the German word LAUFER, *a runner*; and is defined by the Lexicographer to mean "an idle man, who seeks his living by sponging or expedients."

Now this man, GRANT, is running between Washington and Long Branch all summer; he is therefore *idle*, as he is devoting himself to amusement instead of to his business; and he has been living by sponging off A. T. STEWART and the other subscribers to the BUTTERFIELD subscription; on BORIE'S Philadelphia collection; and by his expedient in clearing forty or fifty thousand dollars out of the house he sold to BOWEN first and to SHERMAN afterwards. Loafer is the correct word.

ONE THING AT A TIME.

The organs of the "addition division and silence" party of this city have been distressed since the Baltimore Convention at the course of THE POST in swallowing GREELEY and for its hearty endorsement of the nomination. The decided course of THE POST in this campaign has been the cause of uncontrollable grief to our neighbors. The past few days, however, they are sobbing themselves sick, because we have so much to say about the due-bill candidate for Governor and so little about the Presidential question. As that comes off after the October election by law, we don't propose to change it. It might suit our Radical brethren not to make any further allusion to the corrupt crew now running the State canvass, and thus relieve them from a heavy pressure, but really we can't accommodate them; we propose to do one thing at a time, and the first thing in order is the election of an honest man for Governor, CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, and "take the starch right out" of HARTRANFT.

WE concede that Judge MERCUR, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge is an able jurist and one of the very best men to be found in the Republican ranks, but he is not the peer of Chief Justice THOMPSON, neither has he had the experience; besides, he has had the misfortune of being sandwiched between two notoriously bad and corrupt men on the ring ticket. This is generally acknowledged by leading men of both parties and has induced many Republicans, particularly those of the legal persuasion to declare openly their preference for the present Chief Justice. That he will be re-elected by a rousing majority there is not a particle of doubt.

The organs have our full and free consent to print all the good things said by us of their candidate for Supreme Judge.

> LET us have some affi avits "to prove that General GRANT gets drunk," cries, THE POST.—*Dispatch.*

Oh no, not at all. We want the affidavits that he *don't* get drunk. We have already the testimony of WENDELL PHILLIPS, Ex-President JOHNSON, the N. Y. *Independent*, the late *Revolution*, Rev. DENISON, Gen. LOGAN, JEREMIAH COLBATH HENRY WILSON and others that he drinks too much; in fact, that he gets beastly drunk. This is the kind of testimony as the due bill candidate would say, "takes the starch right out."

BY turning to *Purdon's Digest* of the Laws of Pennsylvania, page 228-9 P. L., 70 and 73, you will find that there are provisions imposing fines and penalties on any officer of the Commonwealth, or of any city, county, borough, or township thereof, who loans with or without interest therefor, any money or valuable security which may be in his keeping by virtue of his office. There are also provisions against the loaning of any such money to banks or other corporation or its private investment. That these laws have been violated over and over again by HARTRANFT, a man who now asks the people to make him Governer, has been established by the statements and affidavits of leading Republicans, a few of which we direct attention to in another column.

THE *Commercial Printing Company* publishes the falsehoods spoken by BUCHER SWOOPE in Philadelphia in regard to YERKES' affidavits, but carefully conceals the fact that SWOOPE begged the Philadelphia *Press* to "let up on me easy" for his statements. The *Press* says SWOOPE knows that the affidavits are genuine. Of course he does, which "takes the starch right out."

IF the ring organs fail much longer to accept our "defi" of five to one and ten to one, we will double it.

Will They Speak.

Day goes by after day, and we have no word of explanation from the men whose names stand recorded as bribe-takers, as hucksters of votes, as dishonest and dishonorable public servants, in the following list of persons whom Mr. OAKES AMES, member of Congress and Director of the Credit Mobilier of America, avers that he bought up to secure the passage through Congress of such measures as he wished made law:

	Shares.
Blaine, of Maine...........	3,000
Patterson, of New Hampshire...........	3,000
Wilson, Massachusetts...........	2,000
Painter (Rep.), for Quigley...........	3,000
S. Colfax, Speaker...........	2,000
Scofield and Kelley, Pa., each...........	2,000
Eliot, Massachusetts...........	3,000
Dawes, Massachusetts...........	2,000
Fowler, Tennessee...........	2,000
Boutwell, Massachusetts...........	2,000
Bingham and Garfield, O., each...........	2,000

Indorsed: OAKES AMES, January 30, 1868.

This list, be it remembered, was drawn up by a Republican member of Congress from Massachusetts. It had no political intent. "It meant business," and business only. It comes to the public eye now only through a lawsuit between one of the capitalists of the Credit Mobilier, Colonel McCOMB, and the Credit Mobilier. It is only the doorway of the cave of the Forty Thieves, too, not the whole cave. But it is open, and the whole cave will be explored. Meanwhile, before the torches are carried in,

WILL THESE MEN SPEAK?

They are charged by this list with dishonor and dishonesty. Their silence is convicting them. One of these men is a candidate for the high office of Vice-President of the United States. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, convicted already by your own words of equivocation and false witness, you now stand charged by OAKES AMES, a man of your own State and your own party, with bribery and corruption! *Will you plead to the charge?*

Another of these men is the actual Secretary of the Treasury. Under a President whose own hands and life were pure he would a week ago have been called to choose between disproving the accusation now fastened upon him and resigning his control of the national purse.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, convicted already by your own acts of deserting your official duties to engineer the re-election of your chief, you now stand charged by OAKES AMES, a man of your own State and your own party, with bribery and corruption! *Will you plead to the charge?*

After you, the rest.—*World.*

HENRY CLAY, after he lost the Presidency by an injudicious letter, said that it was better to ride fifty miles to see a man than to write him a word. If the Kentucky Senator had lived in our day, he would have thought differently. Now, the great Know-Nothing has his amanuensis write a letter, franks it to its destination, denounces it two days afterwards as a forgery, and allows an old friend to be accused of forging it rather than confess his own trickery. Perhaps, however, CLAY would have said that this was dishonorable and dishonest.

THE following figures about the Vermont election, given by the New York *Tribune*, upon a basis furnished by the New York *Times* doesn't look bad:—

Republican vote, 1868...........	41,167
Grant vote, 1872...........	42,186
Loss...........	981
Democratic vote, 1868...........	12,045
Liberal and Dem. vote, 1872...........	17,635
Gain...........	5,589

THE Chicago *Tribune* puts it in this shape:

The Hon. James S. Negley, Pittsburgh Congressman, knew he lied when he wrote as follows:

The Rebels of the South and the Rebels of the North have struck hands to secure the payment of the Rebel debt, the payment of Rebel pensions, the payment of the $400,000,000 offered by Mr. Greeley to the slaveholders, and the payment of losses from the ravages of the war.

THE New York *Sun*, in an editorial, makes the statement that one of the prominent members of Congress mentioned in OAKES AMES' list has admitted to a reporter of that paper that, so far as he (the Congressman) is concerned, the list is correct. "Still another Republican Congressman," the *Sun* says, "has informed us that he was tendered a portion of the Credit Mobilier stock by a member of the Company and it was declined.

TIRED MOTHERS.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing overmuch,—
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day,—
We are so dull and thankless, and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me,
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft and tenderly
The little child that brought me only good.

And if, some night, when you sit down to rest,
You miss the elbow from your tired knee,—
This restless, curling head from off your breast,
This lisping tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into their grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heartache then!

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the footprints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear its patter in my home once more:

If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite, to reach the sky—
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never rumpled by a shining head;—
My singing birdling from its nest is flown;
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!
—[From the Aldine for September.

AGRICULTURAL.

NEW MODE OF KEEPING CIDER SWEET.

A correspondent of the New York World in whom they have confidence, writes them upon the subject of keeping cider sweet, in which he recommends the use of bi-sulphate of lime as a means of preventing the fermentation of cider, and says:

"This material is now used in large quantities by brewers, and also by the sugar manufacturers. Cane juice properly treated with it may be kept for months without material injury, and may then be boiled with a certainty of producing excellent sugar." At the same time we took the precaution to ask a large dealer in the bi-sulphates and chemicals generally, and were informed that the cider manufacturers would not use it. He says the process they use is to let the cider ferment once, so as to clear; then rack off, and into each cask or barrel they throw a piece of raw beef. By this system the cider is not only kept sweet, but some think is improved. We know nothing of its value, except that it is very generally used by large cider-makers who have a high reputation for the excellence of their product.

Viewed in a chemical light, we should say that it was far preferable to the bi-sulphate mode, as the albumen of the meat has a tendency to soften the acidity and produce mellowness, while there are circumstances under which the lime might unite with the acetic acid and produce acetate of lime, which, if not positively injurious, would not at all add to the flavor of the cider.

Bi-sulphate of lime is a very useful compound, and very little known; its somewhat offensive smell has prevented its introduction for various uses to which it is adapted. It is a very superior disinfectant, and meats dipped into it may be kept for great lengths of time without any decomposition. It has no superior as a preventive of acetification and is one of the best substances which can be found to prevent the decay of timber. It is in constant use in Louisiana in sugar manufacture, and as now made is not subject to some objections urged in years past; but there are parts of the process of refining sugar where it cannot be used, as sucrate of lime is likely to be formed, just as we have indicated that the acetate may be formed in the cider.

GREEN FOOD FOR FOWLS.

In Wright's New Serial Work on Poultry," we find the following in relation to the necessity of green food for poultry:

The last requisite in diet is a regular supply of green food. Here, again, fowls kept on grass will need no attention; but for birds penned up, the daily provision for it is an absolute necessity, though most beginners are ignorant of it. We well remember, in our own early experience, how our fowls died, we could not at first tell why; and one fine buff Cochin cock, whose only fault was a strong vulture hook, was, in particular, greatly regretted.

An experienced friend let us into the secret; and after that he had no difficulty in keeping fowls, even where it is often said they cannot be kept in health, viz: in a yard paved with large flag-stones. Where turf is not allowed to be taken; grass may be cut or pulled; but in this case must be cut into green chaff, with shears or a chaff machine. The latter plan is how we actually managed for years in a yard only 67x35 feet, divided into six pens; paying some child six pence to bring fresh cut grass daily, cutting it up and mixing it with soft meat.

PLOWING TWICE FOR WHEAT.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette" writes: If any one will break his ground deeply and thoroughly two or three times during the spring and summer, the extra amount of wheat per acre will pay for plowing and leave a handsome profit beside. I have tested this practice several times with the most satisfactory results. In 1869 I had a field of 16 acres of like fertility. I expected to plant half a field in corn, but for some reason I did not. In the half that had been plowed for corn after the ground had been broken the weeds grew more rapidly.

Consequently I broke it again the 20th of June. On the first of September following I plowed the entire field and sowed in wheat. The result was as follows: The half which had only received a single plowing yielded per acre 13 bushels and 18 pounds; the half that received three breakings yielded per acres 23 bushels and 40 pounds, which made a difference of more than ten bushels per acre. At one dollar per bushel this would pay for the extra plowing and leave a net profit of six dollars per acre beside.

HOW TO PEEL THEM.

Somebody gives the following method for peeling peaches and tomatoes:

To remove the skin from peaches. Every one knows there is a great loss of pulp in paring peaches with a knife, to obviate which the following has been suggested for treating them: Make lye as strong as possible of wood ashes and soft water. Fill a kettle with the lye, and when boiling rapidly drop in twelve or fifteen peaches, and take out immediately and immerse them in a pail of cold water. Take one in your hand, and the rind will slip off entirely, leaving a round, beautiful yellow ball; throw it immediately into another pail of water, and so proceed until all are done. This will not injure the flavor of the finest peach, and, once tried the old-fashioned way of peeling with a knife will not again be adopted. If the lye is not strong, put into the kettle two dippers full of clean wood ashes. This is a good way of ridding small onions of their jackets preparatory to pickling them; also, for peeling tomatoes."

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus should be cut in the fall as soon as the growth becomes ripe, and dry. We do not remove it at all but add enough straw so that all will burn clean, because the ashes count so much as a fertilizer, and the stalks, are difficult to convert into manure. The reason for removing it from the bed or plantation, is, that compost or rotten manure may be spread in the fall, to protect the roots, partially, from the frost; and also that the rains may wash some of the soluble portions of the manure into the soil before it is lightly dug in the spring. It is also removed to facilitate subsequent cultivation; for an asparagus bed once properly made ought to be good for a lifetime.—Western Rural.

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A Corean's Armor.

The Vallejo Recorder gives the following description of a set of armor brought to that place by one of the sailors of the steamer Benicia: It consists of three pieces, the helmet, a large flowing garment similar to a cape, for the protection of the body, and a skirt to guard the lower limbs. The skirt and cape are joined together, so that the lap of the former comes behind and the latter in front. The material of which the armor is composed is linen, the lining and outside being both of that fabric, with thirty thicknesses of the material for padding. The helmet, which is constructed in the same manner, is of a conical shape, its apex being surmounted by a brass cap, and having strips of doubled tin running down its length.

The front of the helmet is adorned with a narrow visor-shaped piece of brass, evidently intended as an aditional protection against the stroke of a cutlass. Three large flaps depend from the helmet, affording the neck and ears of the wearer ample security. A short flap in front completely covers the forehead, and by putting the helmet down, can be easily made to protect the whole face. Whether this novel armor is absolutely proof against the penetrating powers of a modern rifle, has not yet been tested, although there are good grounds for believing it impenetrable. The person from whom it was obtained affirmed his readiness to stand off at short range in the armor and allow any one to practice at him with a rifle at fifty cents a shot. Constable Edgar discharged five bullets from a revolver, at a distance of not more than six feet, and not one of the bullets as much as entered the first thickness of linen.

Not even an indentation was made, except in one case when the linen had been slightly ripped in a seam. The lining of the helmet has a number of cuts, which we are told were done by the officers of the Benicia and the marines, in making ineffectual attempts to pierce it with their swords and bayonets. They were able with their weapons to penetrate the lining, but the succeeding thicknesses turned aside the points of the weapons, and it is said broke several swords. The armor possesses an additional interest in having been worn by the Corean who killed Lieutenant McKee. In the storming of the Corean fort, McKee was the first man who scaled the ramparts, and paid with his life the penalty of his valor. His assailant, the Corean with this armor, was killed.

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About Bears.

The provisions of Nature are strange. Climate forces upon animals different habits. Towards the end of December the female white bear places herself in a position where the snow will drift over her. Lying still upon a rock, the snow falls thickly upon her, and a cell is formed for winter habitation. In this cell the animal resides during the period of accouchement. The cubs are produced, and the mother remains secluded with them until the month of March. The young are very small at first, but as they grow the heat of the bodies melts the snow and thus enlarges the cell. The warm breath ascends upward, and makes an aperture for the admission of pure air. Before hibernating, the bear eats enormously of nutritious food, and becomes very fat, on which fat she exists during her winter retirement. The phenomenon is all the more singular, as the female bear is compelled to give sustenance to her young as well as to live herself, and the surplus fat in her own body is her only store of food. Pertinent to this Dr. Wood remarks: "It is worthy of notice that in the bears of the Old as well as the New World, is found the curious phenomenon of the 'tappen' a hard concreted substance, which plugs up the intestine, and seems to be of service in retaining the animal condition. In Scandinavia, where the bears of both sexes retire to winter quarters, and remain in their hidden recesses for five full months, the tappen is very seldom cast until the animal leaves its den. In the rare instances where such an event has happened, the bear is said to have become miserably thin and weak." The snow packs closely, and makes a warm bed. The caloric exhaled from the body is not swept away by the wind, but is conserved around the animal, and sensation is preserved. [Turf, Field and Farm.

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The "Dolman."

[Harper's Bazar.]

The new garment of which most is seen and heard is the Dolman. There are varieties of this wrap, but its peculiar feature is its great wing-like sleeve, or a side piece over the arm hanging in a point below the rest of the garment. The back may be either a nearly fitted postilion with pleats, or else a looser sacque with a single seam up the middle, slashed over the tournure; but the long sleeve over a coat sleeve, or else the drooping side piece beginning high on the shoulder, is invariable. In effect the Dolman somewhat resembles the bashlik of three years ago. It hangs close to the figure in a graceful way; though not belted down as the bashlik was, it is easily put on and off, as the arm opening is much larger than an ordinary armhole. Inner sleeves of coat shape are added for warmth. Ladies who have velvet or cashmere sacques left from last year can add to them a deep pointed fall, beginning at the shoulder point, extending far behind, and disappearing under the arm in front; this will give the effect of the new garment.

The most elegant imported Dolmans are of velvet and cashmere. One of Lyons velvet has a closely-fitted postilion back, and is trimmed with a band of very glossy fur. A rich jet ornament in the point of the sleeve. Another, especially elegant, is of fine drab d'ete—a thick cashmere, a vine of leaves in richly-raised embroidery and fine jet surrounds the garment and leaves and buds are wrought at intervals all over it. A guipure edge over heavy jet fringe is sewed in the leaf scallops of the border. A lace ruche is around the neck, and a bow of faille ribbon at the throat. Two loops and long ends of faille ribbon hang back of each shoulder. This notably handsome garment is $225.

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THE "forty acres and a mule" promise is being renewed by Louisiana Radicals to the doubtful colored men in the State.

A SONG FOR SEPTEMBER.

September strews the woodland o'er
With many a brilliant color;
The world is brighter than before—
Why should our hearts be duller?
Sorrow and the scarlet leaf,
Sad thoughts and sunny weather,—
Ah me! this glory and this grief
Agree not well together.

This is the parting season—this
The time when friends are flying,
And lovers now with many a kiss
Their long farewells are sighing,
Why is earth so gaily dressed?
This pomp that autumn beareth
A funeral seems, where every guest
A bridal garment weareth.

How to Preserve a Carriage.

A prominent carriage manufacturer of Nottingham, England—Mr. Starey—publishes a series of "Useful Hints for the Proper Preservation of a Carriage," from which we quote the following:

A carriage should be kept in any airy, dry coach-house, with a moderate amount of light otherwise the colors will be destroyed.

There should be no communications between the stables and the coach house. The manure heap or pit should also be kept as far away as possible. Ammonia cracks varnish and fades the colors both of painting and lining.

A carriage should never, under any circumstances, be put away dirty.

In washing a carriage, keep out of the sun, and have the lever end of the "setts" covered with leather. Use plenty of water, which apply, where practicable, with a hose or syringe, taking great care that the water is not driven into the body to the injury of the lining. When forced water is not attainable, use for the body a large soft sponge. This when saturated, squeeze over the panels, and by the flow down of the water the dirt will soften and harmlessly run off; then finish with a soft chamois leather and an old silk handkerchief. The same remarks apply to the underwork and wheels, except that when the mud is well soaked a soft mop, free from any hard substance in the head, may be used; never use a "spoke brush," which in conjunction with the grit from the road acts like sand paper on the varnish, scratching it, and, of course, effectually removing all gloss. Never allow water to dry itself on the carriage, as it invariably leaves stains.

Be careful to grease the bearings of the fore carriage so as to allow it to turn freely. If it turns with difficulty, the shafts or pole will probably strain or break.

Examine a carriage occasionally, and whenever a bolt or slip appears to be getting loose, tighten it up with a wrench, and always have little repairs done at once.

Never draw out or back a carriage into a coach house with the horse attached, as more accidents occur from this than any other cause.

Headed carriages should never stand with the head down, and aprons of every kind should be frequently unfolded or they will soon spoil.

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Eugenie And Her Son.

An Edinburg letter says:

The ex-Empress of the French, the Prince Imperial, and a few ladies and gentlemen of their family, have been for a few days guests of the Royal Hotel in Edingburgh, coming and going, as far as was in their power, in the most quiet way, shopping and sight-seeing like other tourist; the recipients, however, as soon as their presence was known in the streets, of no little staring and a good many cheers. As they are traveling in the strictest incognito, no demonstrations are made in their honor, except the impromptu demonstrations of the somewhat enthusiastic crowds who gather in front of the hotel to watch for outgoings and incomings. They seem to be highly popular with the masses, to whose occasionally uproarious greetings they respond in the most gracious and smiling way. We noticed one particular enthusiast, uncouth in appearance, uncombed and unwashed, who seized the hand of the Empress as she passed out into her carriage one morning, and not only shook it warmly, but clapped the young Napoleon most heartily and encouragingly on the back, to the horror of accompanying attendants and the great amusement of the Royal party themselves. The young Prince is slight and delicate in appearance, looking also younger than his years now some 17. His face and his mother's are too well known to need description were any such description possible on my part. The Empress seems to preserve her marvellous beauty most wonderfully, and appears less careworn and more contented than when I last saw her in Paris, three years ago, in the height of all her glory and with all the uncertainty of her position. She is certainly the most graceful and most queenly woman of the day—said by her attendants to be as affable and amiable in her disposition as she is lovely in person. She certainly carried from Paris the respect and personal good will of all classes of people and of all colors of politics. When we meet her by chance in the passage ways or on the stairways of the hotel she invariably acknowledges, and gracefully, our hat-liftings. I would mention that these salutes were offered on our part because they seemed to be looked for and expected on her's—courtesies that were extended by all the guests of the hotel.

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Fashionable Women.

There is a passage in Lord Jeffrey's review of Miss Edgeworth's "Tales of a Fashionable Life," in which the great critic describes, with admirable force, the miseries of the fashionable. This wretched hunt after a reputation for fashion, with its constant heart-burnings and defeats, is, he considers, more productive of real misery than the serious calamities of life. This may seem a strong assertion, he adds but is his deliberate conviction, and his statements on this head are strengthened by the opinions of one fully as competent to form just conclusions—Sir Henry Holland.

In his recent autobiographical sketch that celebrated person states that he has known people to be made absolutely ill by their anxiety and disappointment in regard to tickets of admission for Almack's balls in London.

Speaking of fashionable women. The London Lancet has lately had some very sound remarks in the same strain. "Fashion," it says, "kills more than toil or sorrow. Obedience to fashion is a greater transgression of the laws of woman's nature, a greater injury to her physical and mental constitution, than the hardships of poverty and neglect. The slave woman at her task still lives and grows old, and sees two or three generations of her mistresses pass away. The washer-woman, with scarcely a ray of hope to cheer her in her toils, will live to see her fashionable sisters all extinct. The kitchen maid is hearty and strong, when her lady has to be nursed like a sick baby. It is a sad truth that fashion-pampered women are worthless for all good ends of life; they have but little force of character; they have still less power of moral will, and quite as little physical energy. They live for no great ends. They are dolls, formed in the hands of milliners and servants, to be fed to order. If they have children, servants and nurses do all to conceive and give them birth; and when reared what are they? What do they amount to but weak scions of the old stock? Who ever heard of a fashionable woman's child exhibiting any virtue and power of mind for which it became eminent? Read the biographies of our good men and women. None of them had a fashionable mother."

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ROMANTIC SUICIDE IN NAPLES.

Betrothed Lovers Bound With Cord. Found Floating in the Beautiful Bay—What a Banker's Obstinacy Did.

[From the Observatore Remano, Aug. 10.]

A melancholy occurrence, which has no parallel in the records of romantic crime, recently took place in Naples. In the Rivier a di Chiaja resides Sig. Seraphino Rissi, who is the official agent in Naples of the Royal Lottery Bureaus, and the owner of a magnificent silk bazaar and a private banking house on the Toledo. He has a son, Giovanni, and two daughters. Mrs. Rissi died several years ago. The son had long lived in an English boarding house, in the Strada Santa Catrina di Chiaja, kept by one Byrne.

In old Bomba's flourishing days, a groom was sent to England to purchase valuable horses. While in London His Majesty's groom died. By the old King's permission the horses were given to Byrne, who was an expert jockey. Byrne went to Naples and was engaged in His Majesty's stables. Step by step he advanced to the position of Master of Horses. When the old King was dying he did not forget the horseman. During the brief and unhappy reign of Francis the Second, Byrne retained his old position, and when the new King was driven from Naples his Queen promised the horseman that he or his family should never want as long as her purse could assist them. Byrne had saved money, and when quiet reigned in Naples he fitted up a commodious and respectable boarding house, which has ever since been the favorite resort of tourists in moderate circumstances.

Young Giovanni Rissi had been for several years a visitor at Byrne's house, ostensibly to procure a knowledge of English, but really to court one of Byrne's daughters. Mr. Byrne had two daughters, Eliza and Martha, who were accomplished and of great beauty. Eliza, the elder, added to her remarkable personal charms an amiability of character sufficient to win the most fastidious. She formed a union with young Rissi, and both lived with the firm determination of becoming one day man and wife. The marriage was finally settled upon, but Rissi's father objected. Mr. Byrne was indignant at the elder Rissi's objection, and refused to permit his daughter to hold further communication with the banker's son.

From the 6th to the 9th inst., which included the day assigned for their wedding (Aug. 8), nothing was heard of Miss Byrne or Giovanni Rissi. Rumors of an elopement were inevitable, the general belief being that they had fled to Weym's Bay, near Greenock, Scotland, where Miss Byrne had many friends. About 7 o'clock on the evening of the proposed nuptial day, when the sun had just set over the grand Bay of Naples, and when thousands were going to the princely grounds of the Villa Reale to hear the music of revel in in the luxuries of the daintily-fashioned saloons, the attention of a policeman was attracted to something which was occasionally rolled by the tide up the convex walling of the public garden on the bay. Tresses, the folds of a silken dress, and also the garments of a man made the gend' arme hasten to the authorities of the dead-house and announce what he had seen. The morgue boat, with its dusky covering, was sent to the spot and the objects were hoisted on board. A young man and woman bound together with cords around the ankles and necks were revealed to the men in the boat. The girl had been beautiful. The pearly teeth, chiseled features, and splendid auburn tresses put the corpse-mongers out of the usual routine of cold carelessness for once. The portly form of the well known and universally admired Giovanni Rissi was then discovered.

The music in the garden was hushed, and the news of the discovery sped through every circle within the Villa Reale—nobles, untitled aristocracy, and plebeians. The point of the public garden, opposite gloomy Vesuvius, where the corpses were found, was thronged with spectators, and the boat was followed on its way up the bay to the dead-house. A phial of prussic acid was found on Rissi, and it was proven that he and the girl died from the effects of poison. The bodies were taken to the late dwelling of Miss Byrne, and afterward the remains of Giovanni Rissi were sent to his father's house.

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A Reminiscence of the Siege of Paris.

A French correspondent writes: "So many balloons came out of Paris during the siege that those who received their letters by this means began at last to look upon the aeronaut as a very safe courier, and on his aerial trip as one of pleasure rather than of peril. Among the balloons which escaped over the iron girdle of Teutons was the Jacquart. It was entrusted to the care of a sailor named Leprince. Tearing through space before a gale of wind, the gallant young tar and his new kind of craft were sighted at La Rochelle, just as the wind bore him over the Atlantic. On the way he must have met with an atmospheric current which drove him eastward, for there have now been found in the Scilly Islands the despatches carried by the Jaquart. As the *sacs* have not been picked up in one and the same place, it is supposed that when Leprince saw this group of islands he gradually got rid of his despatches, casting them overboard whenever he saw land beneath them. This must, of course, have considerably lightened the balloon, and consummated his own destruction by imparting to it an ascending force which wafted him once more on the terrible ocean."

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Laborious Pleasure Seekers.

The amount of toil which a young girl undergoes every day at Trouville, says M. D. Conway, is astonishing. Very likely she is up a 6 o'clock in the morning, and with her bathing-dress on, barefooted, she is running over the sands joining a few scores of other girls and young gentlemen in digging for equilles in the sand. That done, she bathes for half an hour. Then she goes to her *dejeuner*, a kind of morning dinner. Next she walks on the sands; then she drives out over the country; then she dresses for dinner; then she passes an hour at dinner; next she promenades the sands again; then she puts on an evening dress and goes to the *salon*, where she dances perpetually until midnight, if it be a ball evening. The ball evenings are Thursdays and Sundays, Sunday is the great evening for dancing; on that day the young girl will probably dance until after 1.

NATURE UNADORNED.

She's just as Nature moulded her,
No "puff," nor "paint" nor "pad;"
She would not rouge for all the world,
Though "tint" she never had;
She would not use that powder stuff—
I think they call it "pearl"—
With such a skin it would be used
By any other girl.

I remember, whilst we wander'd
One wet and windy day
Past a shop in Piccadilly,
We saw, in white array,
Teeth of pearly splendor,
But they had no charm for her:
And she said, in accents scornful,
"I'd be toothless I prefer."

One other "once," while walking
(Though I can't say where are why),
My attention was arrested,
"Twas my loved one breathed a sigh.
She was looking, full of pity,
But no trace of scorn was there,
And her gentle eye was level'd
At a heap of yellow hair.

Her tender heart it melted,
Toward that falsely-fashioned Belle;
Then I, looking, thought, "No wonder
That gentle heart might well——"
Oh, a thing so false and foolish,
She never could be call'd,
She's truth itself—I swear it—
But then she's nearly "bald!"

She's neither false nor foolish,
She's not made up—Oh, no!
On a woman so deserving,
Say, what praise can we bestow?
Her sacrifice is noble,
Her conduct all that's right;
A very perfect woman,
But a very awful fright!—[Punch.

Remedy for Baggage Smashing.

A New York paper offers this suggestion: "In many respects our railroad arrangements in regard to baggage are as perfect as can well be imagined. For a man, and still more for a woman, to have his or her trunk sent for at one end of a journey of a thousand miles, and delivered at the other end with no more inconvenience than that of carrying a small piece of brass with a number on it, is certainly a state of things for which our railroad companies deserve great credit. But, seeing that all this is so convenient and delightful, it is a great pity that the gratification of the traveler should so frequently be marred by being obliged to send for a worker in iron or leather immediately on the reception of the article thus transported. We know that railroad companies cannot always control those in their employment. We are aware that when a piece of baggage is damaged by carelessness, it is not always easy to find out at the end of a long route who did it. But making all possible allowance for this, the evil might, we are fully convinced, be very much mitigated by a little attention on the part of railroad superintendents. There is one thing which could most certainly be done. Very much of the rough usage of baggage is owing to the insufficiency of men to handle it on the arrival and departure of the trains. If two men are expected to do in a given time the work of four, they are not apt to do it very well in any business. A railroad company can almost always command labor of this kind without difficulty or undue expenses, and it would not only be a benefit to passengers, but greatly for its own interest, to employ enough hands to perform the work as it ought to be done."

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A Statesman Breeches.

A London letter says:

For some days back Disraeli seems to have given up attending the House altogether—a strange thing for one who is as regular, usually, in his attendance as a sentinel. At twenty minutes past 4 o'clock every day (the public business of the House begins at quarter past), the Chief of Opposition might have been seen all through the session until just this last week or so, shuffling with his peculiar walk across the floor of the House of Commons. Admirers have said that his tread is like that of a panther—persons with a turn for levity have insisted that it must be a panther afflicted with corns and wearing old slippers down at the heel. Lately Mr. Disraeli has make his very remarkable appearance still more conspicuous by wearing trousers of a bright yellow—a kind of gamboge color—with narrow black stripes; a sort of bedizenment which looks like something pertaining to one of the demons of a Christmas pantomime. The first time he appeared in these astounding trousers the effect was quite sensational; nor did familiarity tend to diminish its amazing impressiveness. For some days, however, the man and the trousers have been denied to the eyes of spectators in the galleries of the House. Perhaps the yellow hue was meant for the glare of disappointed ambition and a reckless symbolical acknowledgment of defeat.

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The Natural Bridge—A New Feature,

[From the Richmond, (Va.) Journal.]

We have the following facts from a gentleman who recently visited the Natural Bridge. On passing into the gorge below the bridge, by the usual route, he was surprised to find the bed of the stream (Cedar Creek) dry and unsightly. The keeper of the hotel stated that about two weeks before the creek suddenly disappeared from under the bridge, and our informant, on following up the gorge, found the stream pouring down into the earth and seeking some unknown channel beneath. On a careful examination three *leaks* were found,—the largest being through a fissure, or "fault" in the limestone bed of the stream.

These the visitor partially stopped up in a few minutes, sent a scanty stream on its way to the bridge. Similar facts were revealed by a further examination, and the conclusion is inevitable, that the rocky substratum of these limestone hills is thoroughly honeycombed by the action of water. This conclusion is further sustained by the fresh discovery of caves, some of them of considerable extent, in the immediate vicinity of the bridge. Some fine stalactites from one of these caves are exhibited at the hotel.

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Two Pleasant Incidents Connected With the Metis Disaster.

A correspondent of the Hartford (Conn.) Post, writing from Watch Hill, R. I., gives these two little incidents connected with the Metis disaster:

"At the Ocean House, Captain Nash, who toiled nearly all day, had some thirty survivors and many of the bodies that had been washed on shore. As he came back to his hotel about 2 P. M., he was told some of the borders had complained that no regular meals had been prepared that day. Indignant at this ill-timed grumbling, he summoned his boarders and made them the following speech: "All you folks that ain't satisfied can leave your board bills unpaid, and get your dinner at any other hotel and charge it to me, and then clear out."

"A round of applause followed this merited rebuke, and no more grumbling was heard at that hotel.

"About noon a lady was washed ashore after being eight hours in the water. Her clothes had been nearly torn from her body by the force of the waves, and she was weak and faint. As she was drawn ashore she smiled, and said: 'Is it my turn next to be saved?'"

VARIETIES.

A NEW abomination has appeared in the vocabulary—"nuptiated" for married.

A SECT, recently organized, called the New Shakers, who hop and dance until they swoon away, are now enlivening religious circles in London.

A MACHINE has recently been invented by a citizen of New Haven, Conn., for printing in colored and gilt enamels on china and pottery, which, it is claimed, will greatly reduce the cost of the process.

THE prejudice against color still lingers even in the heart of New England. A new Hampshire cat lately had two kittens, one white and the other black, and she deliberately drowned her colored offspring and devoted her sole attention to the survivor. The unfeline creature!

AN auctioneer writing a letter of advice to a young friend, closed up with the following astonishing information:—"The evil that you do through life will come back to plague you on the day of your death, or if stormy, on the first fair day thereafter."—[Danbury News.

A FRANCH Crispin, who has been out of sight for fifty-one years, now writes to President Thiers:—"In 1812 I made you a pair of boots; you expressed yourself pleased with them. May I ask of you, therefore, the privilege of furnishing the army with boots? Your devoted subject —D."

A PROMINENT physician declares that beating the refractory schoolboy on the head, is often highly injurious to the boy's health. The whackers of the public schools should make a note of this, and hereafter assail the offending pupil only on the parts provided by nature for the reception of flagellation. [Cour. Journal.

DURING the recent heated term in New York a horse overcame by the heat fell dead in the street. The carcass was allowed to remain during the night, and on the following morning was found plastered over by an enterprising bill poster with placards setting forth the excellence of a certain kind of umbrella.

THE general verdict of the military powers of Europe, with regard to the efficacy of the mitrailleuse is, that the weapon is only useful for defending narrow passages, where a concentrated fire is needed. Russia, however, still appears to have faith in them, as the Russian army has been provided with fifteen batteries of Gatlings.

LORD DERBY spoke like a copybook, in his address at the laying of a corner-stone of a school-house. He argued that young children wanted play as well as work; that "little legs easily got fidgety with sitting still;" that "young brains could not bear tension without injury," and that scholars appreciate "courtesy and justice in little matters."

A CAR in which were a bright little maiden and her mother came rushing into the Central Depot the other day; and there engines were tooting hideously, hackmen howling, and small boys of a dirty and fiendish aspect were shouting "Morning Papers!" Is it any wonder that the little girl cuddled up to her mother and inquired with terrified awe: "Mamma, is this hell?—[N. Y. Tribune.

A NICE old lady of sixty summers, who was just married for the first time caused some merriment in the Meriden depot, the other day, by her anxiety to have everybody rejoice with her. On meeting a friend, she said in a loud tone, evidently intending to be heard by all in the room: "I am married, and am taking my weddin' *tower*, and these are my weddin' clothes, and that's my husband a-comin!" and the old fellow seemed to be as delighted as his wife.

A NEW way of getting rid of undesirable babies has been invented in Boston. A few days ago a girl with an infant in her arms hailed a passing horse car. Before stepping on the platform she handed the animated package to the conductor and then concluded not to get on at all, but disappeared through the crowd and was seen no more. This may have been a relief for the girl, but it put the conductor in an embarrassing position.

COMING of age seems a bigger thing in the modern than in the olden time. The Marquis of Stafford, eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland, has recently attained his majority, and the celebrations have been on a colossal scale. A special train took the Prince and Princess of Wales and a large party down to Trentham, the Duke's seat in Staffordshire, and a perfect frenzy of festivity raged there for a week. Like the fine old English gentleman in the song, the Duke did not forget the poor, and even the occupants of the workhouses for miles around came in for a share of unaccustomed feasting.

DURING the autumn manœvers in England the advance guard of Lord Mark Kerr's division of the Northern Army was completely routed, and his lordship wounded in seven places by a swarm of wasps, which thus resented the invasion of their domain. The entire division was held in check for some time, and even a flank movement through a field of barley was defeated by the stubborn foe. The courageous Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, at the head of a folorn hope, at length succeeded in blockading the enemy by covering their hole with turf, and the British legions marched on unmolested.

THE origin of the term "blue stocking" is thus explained by Mary Clemmer Ames: "One never thinks of calling a man blue stocking now; yet it was a man who first wore "cerulean hose" in a fashionable assembly, Dr. Stillingfleet, who was a sloven as well as a scholar. Admiral Boscawen, glancing at his gray-blue stockings, worn at one of Mrs. Montague's assemblies, gave it the name of the blue-stocking assembly, to indicate that the full dress, still indispensable to evening parties might be dispensed with, if a person so chose, at Mrs. Montague's. A Frenchman catching at the phrase, exclaimed, '*Ah! Les bas bleus!*' (The blue stockings.) And the title has clung to the literary woman ever since."

A SOMEWHAT breezy individual named James Kelly was recently arrested and locked up in a Baltimore station house by himself, but soon the turnkey was startled by a combination of voices, as if the cell was filled with variegated humanity. The first voice which attracted his attention was that of a female, who, rich in Irish brogue, said, or rather screamed: "Oh, ye baste, would ye be after hugging me, a lone widow, wid no one here to protect her?" This was followed by a sound resembling a person being slapped in the face, and an apology: "Miss, I meant no offense; I beg your pardon." The turnkey hastened to the cell from which the conversation proceeded, and was greatly astonished to find Kelly seated in a corner of the room apparently asleep. Puzzled at what he had heard, the turnkey slowly walked away from the cell, and in five minutes afterwards he heard a German and negro in an altercation, each man taking turns in berating one another. After this had been kept up well through the night, the turnkey stole upon Kelly unawares, and found him indulging in most extraordinary ventriloquistic performance, having evidently enjoyed his confinement far better than his captors did.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr............Wm. Schoyer.
Jos. ε. Lare............E. A. Myers.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley
Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Aud. General—WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
Jas. H. Hopkins | Rich'd. Vaux | H. B. Wright

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

Jeremiah S. Black,	Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	F. B. Gowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	R. A. Lamberton,
A. A. Purman,	Wm. L. Corbett.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
DR. JAMES KING.

LEGISLATURE:
JAMES P. BARR, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
W. W. FULLWOOD, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM M'CORMICK, 3d District, County.
JOHN BALLENTINE, 3d District, County.
R. C. OEHMLER, 3d District, County.
J. H. SORG, 3d District, County.
R. F. LOGAN, 3d District, County.

Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—W. T. FARLEY.
Clerk of Orphans' Court—T. J. M'GRATH.
Recorder—AUGUST BECKERT.
Register—ISIDORE COBLENS.
Commissioner—J. A. ROSS.
Director of Poor—THOMAS JOYCE.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Malcolm Hay,	C. F. Bauer,
James Irvin,	Levi Bird Duff,
John B. Guthrie,	Baird Patterson.

DEMOCRATS.

Do not be led astray by the advertisements in another column in regard to Sheriff. Vote for your nominee R. H. Patterson. He is decidedly the best man named for that position and is entitled to your votes. All others are Radicals.

"The Hon. George H. Pendleton is on shipboard, bound for home from Europe.

The refusal to entertain respectable colored delegates who can pay their bills, at the Monongahela House, as due-bill Hartranft would say, "takes the starch right out."

The drunken negroes of Jeffersonville, Indiana, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are the first in the field this campaign to insult women and children and attack Greeley clubs.

Colored men, you can march and cheer for Wilson and perhaps shake hands, but do not ask for a representative of your race to dine with him, or bathe in Woodson's bath tubs.

The Democrats are offering to give two, even three, votes for Grant in November for one for Buckalew in October.—*Commercial.*

We assert that there is not one word of truth in the above, and challenge the *Printing Company* to produce the testimony.

Hartranft now has an opportunity of looking into the faces of our people and explaining his letter to "Dear Yerkes"—the one that "took the starch right out." Nothwithstanding the howls of the bull pup organs that it is a forgery, we guarantee that Hartranft will not pronounce it so.

Hartranft made a short speech in the Opera House yesterday, in which he appealed to his friends to work for him, but he never alluded to the Evans swindle, nor ventured to answer the questions put to him through The Post of yesterday. We felt sure he would not attempt an answer. He *dare not* do it.

How unlike the honest Buckalew, who has been charged with all manner of crimes. He does not dodge his opponents—but goes before the people and proves that he has been slandered. Does any one suppose that Hartranft would not do the same, provided, he is innocent of the charges that has been preferred and proven against him?

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

Mr. James Flanigan is Grant's postmaster at Brodhead, this county; an office which pays but thirty dollars per annum. Some days ago he received notice to "pony up" twenty-five dollars toward the corruption fund. His wife immediately demurred and declared that Grant could take his office, but he would not get twenty-five dollars from them. Who will say that the lady did not do exactly right? No one but the bull pup organs.

ONE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE NEGRO OUTRAGES.

On Saturday night when the Twenty-third ward Grant club was out on a march, word came to them that the negroes had attacked women and children on Wylie street and almost murdered two white men, whereupon fifteen Irishmen who had lately joined the club threw away their torches and deserted the ranks.

As between Law and Order and Negro Brutality, no true Irishman can long hesitate which side to take.

QUESTIONS FOR HARTRANFT—WILL HE ANSWER THEM!

The following conundrums have been sent us from Philadelphia. They were propounded at a mass meeting in that city on Saturday evening last by Mr. John W. Frazier, with the hope that Hartranft will reply to them during his visit to Pittsburgh:

When you, John F. Hartranft, received from Geo. O. Evens, on the 31st day of March, 1871, the sum of $7,000, was it not with a full knowledge that Evans had in his posession at that time $184,163 34 belonging to the State of Pennsylvania?

If you answer "No," then I ask if it was not your duty, as the Financier officer of the Commonwealth, to know it?

Did you not receive from Charles T. Yerkes, lately a broker on Third street, the sum of $2,700 on the 10th day of December, 1870?

Was not this sum of $2,700 derived from the purchase of State loans at a low figure, and their sale at a much higher rate to the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania.

Are there not but three Sinking Fund Commissioners in this State, one of whom is yourself, and another, Robert W. Mackey, State Treasurer?

Did you not, with your own right hand, place in the possession of George O. Evans vouchers for over a million of dollars, without requiring from him any security whatever?

Do you consider it becoming in the Auditor General of Pennsylvania to palliate or excuse this wrong of George O Evans?

If left to you, as the Auditor General of the State, would you ever have dragged this Evans business into the broad light of day and to the public gaze?

Is not Mr. McClure, who brought this whole nefarious business to light, deserving of praise rather than censure?

If so, do you censure him for his intelligent scrutiny in ferreting out this fraud, and the promptness with which it was made public?

Have you not written an earnest letter to Governor Geary asking for Mr. Yerkes, pardon?

Heve you not within a recent date, through a friend of yourself and Mr. Yerkes, led him to believe that if you are elected Governor, you will, within one month of your inauguration, extend to him a free and unconditional pardon?

Was not the object of that intimation; or rather promise, to induce Mr. Yerkes to aid in your election, by asserting that the affidavits made by him were forgeries?

Do you not personally, and of your own knowledge, know they are not forgeries?

Do you consider it the proper thing for the Republican candidate for Governor to attempt to mislead the public into the belief that those affidavits are forgeries, when he, of all other living men, knows they are genuine?

BUCKALEW AND HIS SLANDERERS.

The *Commercial Printing Company* yesterday prints several columns with startling head lines, in which it tries to create an impression that Mr. Buckalew was connected with the "Sons of Liberty," hoping thereby to attract attention from the damaging facts elicited in regard to Hartranft's complicity with the Evans swindle, and his use and abuse of the money and confidence of the people with which he has been entrusted.

This chapter reminds us of Artemus Ward's lecture on Africa, in which Africa was never alluded to. Its head lines promises proofs, not one of which is furnished, and we challenge any fair minded man to wade through these several columns of twaddle and say that there is one sentence showing that Mr. Buckalew was in any manner whatever connected with said organization. The article in question is a weak invention and demonstrates to what depths of desperation the Ring has been driven through an outraged public opinion.

In conclusion, we repeat what we said when the *Commercial* first made its charge that "Mr. Buckalew *never in his life belonged to any secret society or organization of any description whatever* which includes if you please, the Sons of Liberty, Know-Nothings, Masons, Odd Fellows, Sons of Malta, Knights of Phythias etc. etc., and likewise he never was an officer in any secret society or organization—nor has he ever had in any form or manner, any connection whatever with any such organization."

Now we call upon the *Commercial Printing Company* to make good its charges (which it cannot do) or stand convicted of perpetrating an infamous libel upon an honest man.

MAINE.

The Radicals have endeavored to satisfy their people that the result in Maine was a great victory for Grant, when in point of fact, if he suffers as a great a *per centage* of loss in this State in November as compared with his vote in 1868, as his friends did in the Pine Tree State a few days ago, Pennsylvania will poll her 29 Electoral votes for Horace Greeley by a majority which will raise a dismal howl of despair all through the White House.

Grant's majority in this State in 1868 was nearly 29,000. Had Maine cast as large a vote as Pennsylvania and as large a proportionate majority, she would in that year have given him a majority of over 155,000.

Let Pennsylvania show a falling off from Grant on the vote of 1868, proportionate to that made in Maine, and we will carry this State by over 100,000 votes. Great victory you got in Maine!

ALL THE DECENCY.

We have often heard it remarked that the Radical party contained all the morality and decency in the community. If that was a specimen displayed on our streets yesterday afternoon and evening, when scores of drunken men and boys, many of them with Grant badges were seen reeling and cursing and bellowing for Grant we are sorry for it. It was almost as bad as their demonstration in 1868 and a disgrace to Pittsburgh.

THE LAST CONGRESSIONAL HORROR.

Each year within the last decade we have had good reason to believe that the Republican party was about to fester in the middle, and fall to pieces from its own rottenness; and yet each year the huge gangrene at the heart has been successfully varnished over, and the rotting bonds of internal union made good against a time of need. Each year we conceived that the accumulated corruptions and excesses of that party had reached an aggregate so monstrous and appalling, that its own ranks must inevitably rebel, if not for the honor, at least for the property of the country; and yet each year the elections have passed away and left it as strong and vicious as ever. It has been thus bold in its transgressions of law and public morals, simply because it thought itself invincible, by reason of its partisan election laws, its unscrupulous use of money, and its possession of the governments Federal, State, and municipal, which it never fails to use and abuse for partisan purposes. Even now we have small reason to hope for any rebellious movement among its more extreme and besotted adherents. It certainly looks like a difficult thing to awaken the sense of shame, or arouse a spirit of honest independence in the body of a party which has Grant and Hartranft for candidates, and which not only tolerates Simon Cameron, but loves and reveres him as a kind of paternal autocrat. Rings within rings, ruling and corrupting it from centre to circumference, and from top to bottom, seem to have debauched the conscience and extinguished the moral sense of those who habitually vote its ticket. Upon them the official venality which speculates in tropical islands, which blackmails the commerce of a continent, which invests single corporations with millions upon millions of acres of land, which robs the helpless South of nearly two hundred millions in four years, which burdens the civil list with the President's relatives, which makes Custom House the spoil of Murphys and Caseys, and which auctions off the highest offices under Government to rich men, who buy them with costly presents to the chief magistrate—upon them this sort of venality, studendous, open, shameless as it is, appears to have made no serious impression. But there is another form of corruption more hideous still—an infamy of a darker hue—and a prostitution of a viler and deadlier sort. It consists of the purchase and sale of the people representatives in Congress assembled—the transfer of the legislative power of the Federal Government to a band of rogues for a given price. The solemn trust which a legislator assumed is perhaps the most sacred one under our laws. Upon the pure administration of that trust depends the very existence of the State. To betray it for money is one of the highest and foulest crimes, for it is treason, robbery, and perjury combined. Yet it is this very crime, which, according to the evidence of one of the criminals, the principal leaders of the Republican party in Congress banded together to commit, by which wholesale votes were sold at fabulous prices—not by a few obscure thieves who might have crept into that august body by accident, nor upon one occasion alone, but deliberately and systematically, by the great chiefs of the Republican party, who dominated Congress, and held in the hollow of their hands the whole legislative power of the nation; by Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Blaine, Speaker of the House; Mr. Colfax, Vice President; Mr. Wilson, Senator and Candidate for Vice President; Mr. Bingham, Mr. Garfield, Mr. Dawes, Mr. Scofield, Mr. Kelley, and many others, chairmen of the most important committees, who being combined in this mysterious and powerful conspiracy were practically absolute in caucus, in committee, or on the floor. In the infamous transaction which Oakes Ames—himself a distinguished member from Massachusetts—proposed to his most conspicuous party associates, the latter saw enormous profits and no danger. The "ring" included the highest officers of the Houses, the chairmen of committees, and all the noted chieftains of the tyrannous Radical majority. Who should call them to account? They might crush out inquiry as easily as they could pocket their dividends.

We think we know whereof we affirm, when we say that the information furnished by the *New York Sun* as to the manner in which Oakes Ames in behalf of the credit mobilier, bough up the Radical Congress, is true as far as it goes; but that much of a startling nature remains to be exposed. Oakes Ames and his principals refuse to deliver to McComb the stock for which he subscribed, because as they aver, the stock was used in purchasing members of Congress, according to a previous understading among al concerned. And this Oakes Ames and his confederates are compelled to establish by their own testimony, or else stand without a defense against the daim. But they prefer infamy to paymen, and therefore acknowledge the truth. The revelation to be made in the cases of *Henry S. McComb vs. The Credit Mobilier of America* and *H. G. Fant vs. The same*, will constitute the darkest page in the history of American politics.

We publish the following document from the State Committee in Ohio, for the purpose of calling attention in our own State, and especially in our own county, to the meditated colonization of negroes from adjoining States, and to the very efficient means recommended to prevent and punish any one attempting to vote illegally.

The fact of the arrest on the spot of any one attempting such an outrage, will spread like wild fire over the two cities and prevent repetitions of the attempt.

The County Committees, everywhere, should take this matter up.

Democratic State Executive Committee Rooms,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1872.

Dear Sir: We have information of undoubted reliability, that the Grant Managers have conspired to colonize negroes into all the close Ohio Districts, and into all our counties wherein Grant men have charge and control of the polls. The unerring indications of Democratic and Liberal success have driven them to desperation. They are completely alarmed at the prospect of losing the State. Therefore, to insure a majority for the Grant State Ticket, and to elect a majority of the Ohio Delegation in the next Congress, they have resolved that the colonization of Grant voters, for the October election, must be resorted to. They meditate other violations of the election laws, to aid them in holding the State, which we need not now stop to indicate, but of which we have positive information.

To defeat these meditated violations of the Election Laws of Ohio, we make our appeal through you to the Township and Ward Poll Committees of your County, he names of whose members we requested in our Circulars of August 22 and September 5. They can prevent them, and preserve the purity of the ballot box. This must be done; and if it be done, the entire Democratic and Liberal vote be cast, the State will be ours beyond question or doubt.

We authorise you to instruct your Township and Ward Committees, to offer a reward of *Five Hundred Dollars* ($500) for each person that may be prosecuted and convicted of illegal voting at the coming October election, or aiding and abetting in the same; or of the violation of any of the Election Laws cited in our Circular of August 31, or any other of the Election Laws of Ohio.

You will immediately, if you please, constitute a Vigilance Committee in each Township, Voting Precinct, or Ward, of your County consisting of three reliable and energetic Greeley men, whose duty it shall be to note the coming into their Township, Voting Precinct, or Ward, of every new man, whether he be white or colored, and aid the Poll Committee in preventing illegal voting.

The election result in Maine is not discouraging for our Cause. The same per cent. of gains—comparing with the result of the State election immediately preceding the Presidential election of 1868—in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana will give us all three of those States in October and November. Let this stimulate you in the work of carrying out the suggestions contained in this Circular, and of securing a full vote of the friends of Reform at the October election.

Very truly yours,
John G. Thompson,
Chairman.
E. B. Eshelman,
Secretary.

MACKEY'S TANGLED ACCOUNTS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun* recently interview ex-State Treasurer Irwin from which we take the following, omitting the name of the bank.

Correspondent—Mackey's accounts must be in a fearful condition now?

Gen. Irwin—They certainly are. I know they have been going on, and are going on now just as recklessly as they can. It is a desperate game with them. They must be carrying between five and six hundred thousand dollars of a load now, and if they fail Mackey and his securities will be ruined. The Camerons are not on his bonds. They never take any risks of that kind; and if the Ring is defeated this fall, and these matters are looked into and a square settlement compelled, Mackey will have to go under, and along with him the ——— Bank, and his security, for the Camerons will not advance a cent.

Pursuit of Knowledge Under Difficulties.

The *Herald* sent a reporter, recently, to ask Mr. O'Conor just what his last letter to the Louisville Committee meant; but we judge by the following that the interviewer came away no wiser than he went

Mr. O'Conor slightly inclined his head, and in his absolute tone of voice said:

"You wished to see me, sir? What is the object of your visit?"

The keen black eye of the aged counsellor expressed nothing but blank inquisitiveness.

"In regard to your letter published this morning. Was it intended to be construed as a positive declination of the nomination? or is there an understanding whereby your name will yet be used as that of the Democratic candidate?"

"I can answer you no questions. I will not say anything upon the subject."

"But there is some curiosity felt by the public to know what secret arrangement may have led to the confidence with which the 'Bourbons' cling to you as their candidate."

"My letter, sir, is sufficiently clear to myself, and if not to others I cannot help it."

"As it is understood, then, you are unwilling to assert yourself a candidate, yet will accept a spontaneous"—

"I care not what is understood, sir," and Mr. O'Conor walked excitedly up and down the room.

"Will you permit me to ask you a final question?

"I will give you the privilege to ask me no question. What right have you, even as representing the public, to interrogate me? You may ask me the question in spite of my teeth, but I tell you beforehand that I shall not answer it."

"Suppose that you were willing to be run"—

"I do not give you the privilege to ask that question."

"—and were elected, would you"—

"I repeat, you shall have no answer."

"—accept the office as the spontaneous choice of your party?"

Mr. O'Conor took up a paper and began to read; then arose and paced up and down, as if concealing a secret agitation.

"You have not permission from me to attempt to extort anything from me."

"I have not been able to do so, sir," said the reporter, smiling; "nor did I wish to do more than ask you a few simple questions, which you are not urged to answer."

Mr. O'Conor smiled, then looked stately once more, and as his visitor withdrew, slightly inclined his head, being careful to close the door after his egress. The aged clerk in the ante-room murmured a seraphic "Good day," and the reporter departed.

THE BEAVER COUNTY RADICAL RING.

More Evidence of the Trading Process—How Rutan and Moore Managed to secure their Nomination—How Mr. Henry was Swindled—Radical Republican Ring Management as Told by a Republican—Why the Communication is Sent to The Post.

New Brighton, Sept. 15th, 1872.

Mr. Editor: M. S. Quay, and J. S. Rutan, leaders of the Cameron-Hartranft-Treasury-Ring in Beaver county, have captured the ex-editor of the Beaver *Argus*—Michael Weyand, Esq. This is how it was done:

Hon. Wm. Henry received the Republican nomination for Congress from this county; and, as we had a just and equitable claim to the candidate, all our good Republican citizens felt confident Mr. Henry would receive the nomination by the unanimous consent of the District conferees; never dreaming that his trusted friends—Messrs Quay and Rutan—would trade him off to secure the latter's nomination to the State Senate. But *they did* thus barter Mr. Henry's, and his constituents' claims.

Now for Michael Weyand. In 1870 he thought he ought to be in Congress; many of us believed Mr. Henry should represent us in that body. Their claims were submitted to a vote of the Republicans of Beaver county, under the Crawford county system, and Weyand chosen. I will not say how that majority was obtained. He was defeated in the subsequent District Conferee Convention. The defeat of Mr. Henry, through the political wire-working of Quay and Rutan, leaves the coast clear for Weyand next term; so, he has surrendered, and is now "cheek by jowl" with his old enemies. That's the way they captured him. It is unpleasant to believe "every man has his price," but it is true in nine cases out of ten.

Mr. Weyand despises, from the very bottom of his heart, Messrs Quay and Rutan. No one is better acquainted with the political rascality of those two Legislative hypocrites; no one in Beaver county has denounced them more bitterly than he has; and he despises them to-day worse than he ever did. Not six months have passed since he declared, in my presence, that he was actually afraid to walk the streets at night for fear of bodily injury from them or some of their hireling clan. But, if he hated them, he hated Hon. Wm. Henry far more intensely. The latters antipathy is now so great that Mr. Weyand would sacrifice anything—even his horror—to defeat any political recognition, on the part of the people of that gentleman's claims upon the respect and gratitude of the party for his long and faithful services. The wily ring-masters knowing Weyand's weak point, "went for him;" and like Col. Crocket's coon, he came down without shooting. When he "drapped," Quay said, "I never thought Mike Weyand was such a d—d fool as to be captured so easy, or I would have had him in my train long ago. I always had more confidence in Jake, any way."

Quay and Rutan sent messengers to Weyand—who were professedly his friends—promising that if he would pledge his earnest support to the ring ticket; stump the county in its behalf, cut loose from his brother, the editor of the *Argus*; and do generally what they desired of him, they would defeat Henry in the Conferee Convention, "lay him in his little political bed," and give him (Weyand) the nomination next term. "For," cold they, "we hate Henry as bad as you do."

Well, as I said above, Weyard came down, and is now eating dirt by fulfilling his part of the contract—stumping the county for the Cameron-Treasury-Ring ticket—against his convictions of right. He does not reflect that for years he was in the habit of bitterly denouncing the Cameron-ring thieves—and especially anathematizing Quay for his alleged sale of Andrew G. Curtin. He does not seem to think that one at his time of life can ill-afford to go back on old and tired friends, and be under the necessity of forming new ones. He forgets, if he ever knew, that life is too short to form two sets of friends and hold them both at one and the same time.

The identical men, Mr. Michael Weyand is now serving, sold out his chances for nomination to Congress at the Conference Convention of this District at Pittsburgh in 1870; and he is aware of the fact, because he has repeatedly said so in my presence. As he was determined Mr. Henry should be served in a similar manner, he joined the band of political rascals who alone (in Beaver County) could accomplish it; and never winced at the degradation to which he was subjecting himself. "Whom the Gods wish to destroy, they first make mad."

I live in sight of the home of Hon. Wm. Henry, and, in justice to him, declare that he is not aware of the writing of this letter, or that it was contemplated. He is a modest man, and would not desire any one to take up his fight. But it is too annoying to his friends to stand by and listen to Weyands platitudes from the stump, as I have—appealing to the people "to support the entire ticket,"—elect Rutan, whom he has told me he despises, without letting the public know we are acquainted with the *reasons* which have brought about this political anomaly in his action. It is done to fulfill his pledge to the Ring for defeating the nomination of Mr. Henry to Congress.

My reason for sending this to you, Mr. Editor, is that there is no paper in this county not owned and controlled by the Treasury Ring, except the Beaver *Argus*; and it is published by a brother of Michael Weyand, Esq., who is the chief subject of this article; and it would be improper to ask its insertion, therefore, in that paper. The information I deem important to our people, and knowing your independence, as a journalist, I thought it not improper to ask you for its publication.

Occasional.

The Negro Attack at Jeffersonville, Ind.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Jeffersonville, Sept 13.

Being on duty last night when the rear of the Republican procession was passing the corner of Spring and Chestnut streets I noticed a negro man in the street disturbing the peace by shouting that he could whip any Greeley son—of a—b—in town. I went up to him, and as was my sworn duty placed him under arrest, and proceeded with him to the jail; but I was followed by a large crowd of negroes who demanded of me the man I had arrested. I refused to surrender him, and appealed to the mob, that had by this time surrounded me, to help me enforce the laws of the city. They answered me with hoots and yells, and rushing upon me tore the negro from my grasp. They also drew revolvers, knives and clubs, and threatened to kill me. These are the facts in the case.

CHRIS. SEEMAN.

Dr. Franklin Taylor is the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Chester (Pa.) District, and of him Forney says: Taylor was one of the first Anti-Slavery men in Pennsylvania, one of the earliest of Republicans, and is an honest, high-toned gentleman, who would do the State honor and himself credit at Washington.

POLITICAL SOLDIERS' CONVENTION!

"ANYTHING TO BEAT GREELEY!"

The Grant-Burnside-Hartranft Gathering!

"LOIL" "BLUE-COATS" OPPOSED TO CLASPING HANDS OVER THE "BLOODY CHASM."

Fiery Warriors in These Piping Times of Peace.

Object of the Assemblage—The Call—Correspondence—Numbers and Personnel of the Convention—The Bread and Butter Brigade—Swarms of Office Holders—Prostituting Army Re-Unions to Partizan Purposes—Simon Cameron on Hand—Hartranft as a Feature of the Convention—General Grant's Opinion of Soldiers' Conventions in 1866—Then and Now—Prominent Generals of the War Repudiate the Movement—Coming One Thousand Miles to Endorse Hartranft—The Convention as a "Flank Movement"—The Old War Cries Revived—"Once More to the Front"—"Let Us Have Peace" Played Out.

To-day, the tenth anniversary of the battle of Antietam, the national gathering of soldiers and sailors in favor of the election of President Grant and John F. Hartranft assembles in this city. The original object of army re-unions was to meet together annually like the Order of the Cincinnati, after the Revolution, and the glorious re-unions of the armies of the Potomac, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee; to keep green the memory of their battles, sufferings and marches by "flood and field," instead of being, as now, the tail of a Presidential or a Gubernatorial kite. Gradually politics got introduced into these gatherings, till at last we witness the spectacle of a so-called national convention of soldiers and sailors called by designing political traders in the avowed interest of certain candidates; and this at a time when the desire of burying the past; for peace, reconciliation and genuine good will pervades the country, Seven years after the bloody strife it is found necessary to summon together from the ranks of civil life the military partizan element to fan the flames of hate, and to invoke the "red spectre" to influence State and National elections.

Certainly nobody at this day seeks to disturb the results of the war, or denies the valor of the "blue coats" who achieved these results:

Give them the meed they have won in the past,
Give them the honors their futures forecast;
Give them the chaplets they won in the strife,
Give them the laurels they lost with their life.

But, while giving these, let us not forget that the

"Cruel war is over."

And that we have achieved an undisputed and enduring triumph. Let us listen to the pleas for reconciliation that come up from the conquered, desolated South:

No more shall the war cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the blue,
Tears and love for the gray.
Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one, the blue,
Under the other, the gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet.

With regret do we find soldiers assembling together, not for the purpose of "healing the gaping wounds of war," but to perpetuate strife between the sections of a Union "one and indivisible."

The Object of the Convention.

Is clearly forshadowed in the call, which says:

> We congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the government, during the past three and one-half years, has been administered by *one of our comrades*, who has shown wonderful civil capacity in aiding in the reduction of the public debt, in conducting our foreign affairs with great skill. We have full faith in him as a peaceful man, because, had he felt disposed to exercise his power as a personal governor, he would have done it while nearly a million of men were in arms and under his command instead of aiding as he did the rapid reduction of the army to a peace footing. We believe him honest, capable and courageous.
>
> Believing, as we do, that great good will result from the meeting proposed, we most cordially invite all our former comrades to meet with us at Pittsburgh on the tenth anniversary of the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1872.

The call is signed by General Burnside and forty-five other officers of various grades.

This circular here distinctly avows that this Convention is called in the interest of Grant, and if there were any doubt of thsi responses to the call, a few of which we append would, dispel any illusion on that point:—

General Burnside's Speech at the Portland Mass Convention.

While in attendance at the Philadelphia Convention a meeting of the soldiers and sailors then present was called, and I was asked to preside. At that meeting a committee was formed to call a meeting of soldiers and sailors, and I was named as Chairman. The same meeting voted *unanimously to sustain the Philadelphia nominations.* The members of the General Committee, who were then in Philadelphia met and named Pittsburgh as the place of meeting, and appointed a subcommittee to draft and publish an address. The subcommittee performed its duty, and in the address invited all the soldiers and sailors to join them in the support of the Philadelphia nominations.

Comrades, it must be to you, as it is to me, a matter of wonder that a single Union soldier or sailor in his broad land is willing to cast his vote for Mr. Greeley in the coming contest, and it is equally strange that a single Confederate soldier is willing to support him.

Geary.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 12 1872.

Gen. L. Edwin Dudley, Secretary Veterans' National Committee:

Dear Sir:—It will afford me great pleasure to meet and participate with my comrades of the late war, in Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 17th of September next, and to join with those who defended the nation on sea and land, in the expression of such opinions, and in the execution of such measures as may seem most conducive to the general welfare, and particularly to the re-election of our late heroic commander, *Ulysses S. Grant to the Presidency of the United States.*

Very respectfully,
JOHN W. GEARY.

Burying Greeley.

From the Washington *Republican* of the 16th inst.:

We, the undersigned, honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy, being desirous of taking part in the proceedings at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 17th September, 1872, do hereby form ourselves into an association to be known as the "Go West" Club, pledging ourselves to support for President he who led us on to victory and crushed the rebellion, U. S. Grant.

We also pledge ourselves to "go west" on the 17th of September next as far as Pittsburgh, with a determination to make arrangements to decently *bury the Democratic party, Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown in November.*

The Flank Movement.

B. S. Roberts, Brigadier General United States Army, (retired) writing from New Haven, says he considers

The meeting of the veterans at Pittsburgh the flank movement of the campaign, that more than any single evolution, is to decide the election.

Our Old Leader.

Brigadier General Charles A. Carlton, of the Tenth Army Corps' says:

"I am glad to hear that the soldiers and sailors of the late war are to have an opportunity of expressing in convention their regard for our old leader, General Grant.

Anything to Beat Greeley.

BALTIMORE, August 7.—A meeting of the soldiers and sailors of Maryland was held last night to make arrangements to attend the reunion to be held at Pittsburgh, September 17th. Quite a number are enrolled to attend the reunion. On motion General Agnew's resolution was passed, to extend the hand of political fellowship to Confederate soldiers who fought against us, exacting no condition except the cordial support of Grant and Wilson."

The Oriental Steamship's Candidate. Gen. Negley, says:

"The call of the National Veterans' Committee for a convention at Pittsburgh, on September 17, has already aroused the old soldiers of Western Pennsylvania to the wildest enthusiasm. This great meeting will result in such a united expression of loyalty from the representative veterans of the country as will encourage all patriots to join them in dealing the *death-blow to Copperheadism by their votes in the approaching campaign.*" He also says that there is no longer any doubt that the Republicans will carry Pennsylvania in October

Ten Dollars a Head.

The XVth Assembly District Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Club held a meeting, last night, Aug. 29, at No. 246 West Thirty-third street, New York city. The attendance was small and there was but little interest manifested in the proceedings. Col. George F. Hopper, the chairman, said the club was formed for the purpose of uniting the old members of the army and navy to aid in the election of General Grant; 1,000 soldiers were to be sent from New York to the Pittsburgh Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention next month at a cost of ten dollars per head.

The Pending Campaign.

The address of the soldiers and sailors of New York, Septembee 3d, says of the Pittsburgh Convention:

The results of the convention will be most important in the pending campaign.

GEORGE H. SHARP, Chairman.
A. P. KETCHAM, Secretary.
L. E. DUDLEY, Assistant Secretary.

What a Gospel of Peace!

General Seldon Connor, in a speech at a Portland, Mass., Convention, said that "We are not mustered out so long as there is a party disloyal to General Grant."

Stirring Up Black Blood.

"If Greeley is elected let our black friends in the South ARM.—*Wendell Phillips' letter endorsing Grant.*

"Traitors and Fiends."

The call for a reunion, in this city on the 17th of next month, of the soldiers and sailors who suffered the tortures of hunger and privation in the most hideous form in the prisons of Libby, Salisbury and Andersonville, will not fail to attract their attention at this moment. Rehearsing their trials they will resolve anew that the time has not yet arrived when they are willing to surrender into the keeping of traitors and fiends the government saved at a cost of so much blood and suffering.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, Aug 2, 1872.*

It was the soldiers more than any other influence that nominated Hartranft.—*Dispatch, Aug. 2, '72.*

Opinions of the Press.

From the Pittsburgh *Leader*, (Independent) August 16th:

It is almost a pity that this great military reunion will be entirely in the interest of a political party, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as strictly a representative of the Union army.

The "Organ" says—

The State ticket is not improving in its strength as rapidly as the national. It is idle, as yet, to talk of majorities. When the soldiers' and Sailors' Convention is over, and we are within a week of the election, we may speak of majorities.—*Gazette, (Radical) August 23.*

The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention will give the heaviest blow to the opposition of any one influence that can be mentioned. Whether partisan in its aims or not, it will be loyal to the core in spirit.—*Gazette, (Radical) May 30.*

Hundreds of such specimens might be adduced to show the thoroughly and intensely partizan object of this Convention. But "enough is enough."

Grant's Changeable Friends.

While it is impossible for any sane man to mistake the call or the responses, some of the "specimens" are curious enough, for other reasons.

Here we have Governor Geary, who protested against Grant running United States troops into this State at the last October election, and of whom he said in his message: "A neglect to protest might have been construed as an endorsement of a measure that meets *my unqualified disapproval.* The civil authorities are and always have been competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of the franchise, &c."

Now the Governor is warm for Grant.

Butler on Grant.

Here is General Butler, another sweet-scented patriot, who, in 1867, wrote:

Grant's election will be a misfortune, because it will put in a man without a head or heart; indifferent to human suffering, and impotent to govern."—[*Butler Letter to W. Jones; Neenah, Wis., dated Bay View, Mass., Aug. 26, 1867.*

Grant on Butler in 1868.

"Butler is a bad and unprincipled man. I want nothing and will have nothing to do with him."

Butler on Grant in 1872.

"We want four years more of Grant." [*Speech at Milford, Mass.*

Here we have Logan, the half breed, a rampant and bitter secessionist, who swore by the great gods that the Illinoisans who marched to do battle in the South would have to pass over his dead body. And who said of Grant:

"He is a man without sufficient knowledge to preside over a cause."

John is alive and well and is for Grant.

Here we have patriots who come one thousand miles to "bury Greeley"—"soldiers to perform a political flank movement"—boys to "express their regard for their leader"—"bluecoats who will extend the hand of fellowship to rebel soldiers but not to Union Greeley VETERANS"—high priced patriots at $10 a head";—and "What is its" without money and without price—and all for one object—"ANYTHING TO BEAT GREELEY."

What the Convention is Composed of—The Bread and Butter Brigade.

In order to show how entirely disinterested these patriots are and how high above the sordid influences of "bread and butter" these Convention soldiers are, we append a few specimens of the delegates to the convention.

Massachusetts Office Holders.

Among the signers of the address to the veteran soldiers and sailors of Massachusetts to attend the Pittsburgh Convention are the following disinterested bread and butter heroes:

Cornelius G. Atwood, Deputy Collector Custom House; Wm. Raymond Lee, Assessor Internal Revenue; Wm. Coggswell, Inspector General of Fish; Joseph Tucker, Lieutenant Governor; Jos. L. Bates, Commissioner of State Constables; Jos. H. Barnes Custom House; C. B. B. Spague, Sheriff Worcester county; Thos. Sherwin, Deputy Surveyor, Custom House; Henry S. Briggs, U. S Appraiser, Custom House; A. B. Underwood, Surveyor, Custom House; E. J. Jones, State Constable; Jas. D. Thurber, clerk, Custom House; F. W. Hinks, retired; U. S. army; Luke Lyman, Register of Probate, Hampshire county; Horace C. Lee, Postmaster, Springfield; Josiah Prickett, Postmaster, Worcester; F. P. Nettleston, Ass't U. S. District Attorney; Geo J. Thompson, Custom House; Geo. H. Pierson, Postmaster, Salem; C. F. Doolittle, Custom House; F. C. Choate, Custom House; Samuel A. Greene, City Physician; W. W. McKim, ex-Quartermaster, and brother-in-law of Alexander H. Rice; E. B. Blaisland, Custom House; Jas. A. Cunningham, Adjutant General, Massachusetts; Isaac F. Kingsbury, Custom House; Geo. H. Gordon, Ass't Internal Revenue, 7th district, S. E. Chamberlin, Warden State Prison.

Washington Delegation.

The following delegates from the "Seat of the Government" are in receipt of salaries from Grant varying from $1,000 to $3,000 per annum:

C. C. Adams. Internal Revenue Department.
L. Twitchell, Indian Office.
W. P. Saville, Pension Office.
W. A. Short, Third Auditor's Office.
J. R. Golden, Clerk.
E. C. Ford. Clerk Land Office.
H. Dingman, Clerk Indian Office.
C. H. Lawrence, Clerk Land Office.
J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions.
Ed. F. O'Brien, Clerk Postoffice Department.
John L. Routt, Second Assistant Postmaster General.
J. H. Cook, Clerk Postoffice Department.
Samuel M. Lake, Clerk Postoffice Department.
William Sickles, Clerk Postoffice Department.
George P. Stiles, Clerk Pension Office.
M. D. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents.
George A. Meper, Clerk.
W. W. Casey, Clerk Pension Office.
W. W. Buck, Clerk Land Office.
C. C. Rovee, Clerk Indian Office.
W. Drummond, Commissioner of Land Office.
D. S. Keher, Census Bureau.
J. S. C. Taber, Clerk Pension Office.
J. O. P. Burnside, Clerk Postoffice Department.
J. E. Mason, Clerk Land Office.
L. E. Forrest, Clerk Land Office.
Dr. J. K. Spofford, Surgeon Navy.
Wm. V. Burke, Clerk.
J. S. Knox, Clerk Indian Office.
W. S. Gilman, Clerk Census.
J. N. Henderson, Clerk Treasury Department.
John Pryor, Capitol Police,
Horace G. Jacobs, Clerk Treasury Department.
Lawrence E. Gannon, Clerk Treasury Department.
James C. Rankin. Assistant Supervising Architect Treasury Department.
C. F. Wrisband, Clerk Census.
A. G. Mills, Treasury Department.
Benjamin F. Hawkes. Treasury Department.
J. Johnson, Treasury Department.
N. Burnham, Treasury Department.
William Gulford, Treasury Department.
F. C. Pearson, Treasury Department.
A. M. Gilman, Treasury Department.
Allen Wall, War Department.
R. S. Eaton. Treasury Department.
Thomas E. Hensey, Clerk.
Wm. Basland, Treasury Department.
John H. Simpson. Treasury Department.
Joseph Lackey, Clerk.

The salary of all these is paid by the people's money, "runs on" in their absence, and transportation is paid both ways.

Who wouldn't be for Grant?

German Veterans Delegation.

Mr. T. Bleicher—Army record unknown but who now wears the post office gray.

The brave Captain Birkenstock, who is attached to the Mint and whose valiant name cannot be found on the roll of any of our Pennsylvania regiments.

The veteran cavalry leader, William Frismuth, formerly United States detective, stump-speaker, etc. He was mustered into the service as colonel of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment on the 6th day of November, 1871. After participating in several hard-fought battles within a few miles of Philadelphia State House, he resigned the service on the 20th of April, 1862, before his regiment had been under fire.

Tuisko G. Thomas, who never smelt powder, but dates his rights as a veteran from the fact that he is at present Captain of the Green Husars, a militia company.

The real Philadelphia German Union army officers such as: Gen Ballier, Col. Buschbeck, Col. Reen, Major Ledig, Capt. Schwartz, Col. Moore. Major Goebel, Capt. Ledig, Capt. Mergenthaler, Capt. Frombagen, Capt. Tiedemann, Capt. Ehrlich, Lieut. Col. F. Reichard, Capt. Ladner, Lieut. Haeberlin, Lieut. Col. Haetterich, Capt. Dieck, Adjutant Kiefer. Capt. Oswald, Capt. Streingath, are not in this crowd.

The Call

for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention is simply a specious electioneering device, veiled beneath a thin disguise of patriotic devotion, which must be condemned as the unsafe and unrepublican manœuvres of desperate partisanship, and is happily replied to by real fighting man, the dashing Union Cavalry General, Averill, whose name was used for the call without authority. Gen. Averill says:

"It would always give me the greatest pleasure to meet my comrades of the war for the promotion of any social and patriotic purpose; but I could never countenance the perversion of such a meeting to the purpose of reviving and sustaining the bitterness and animosities of the war. The peace promised four years ago was a national demand, a demand more imperative to-day than ever. It is not to be attained through the meeting of a few soldiers at Pittsburgh to revive the grevious memories of a civil war long since concluded. I believe in no distinctive class. The soldier who bore arms and the citizen who contributed of his means to preserve the Union, each performed only his duty. A gathering of soldiers for the purpose or controlling or influencing the political action either of late comrades or of other citizens is not, I thing, in keeping with the spirit of our democracy. I could take no part in that Convention, even if I were in political accord with the gentlemen who signed the call."

Red Handed Rebels are Welcome, but not Union Soldiers who are for Greeley.

By the tenor of the resolutions passed at Baltimore it will be seen that to a convention which purports to be a National Conventisn of Veterans of the late war, Rebels are specially invited, and *no condition exacted except a support of Grant and Wilson.* Grantism is therefore made the test of patriotism, and the administration has no idea of "clasping hands" with any Southerner or Democrat, excepting those who can be bullied or bribed into advocating the re-election of the President. If a Confederate soldier presides over a Grant convention he is a patriot. If he goes to a Greeley convention he is a traitor.

Mosby.

And his confederates are welcomed with open arms, while our brave boys, whose bayonets always pointed Southward during the war, and whose sons and brothers sleep in bloody shrouds on Southern battlefields, are not admitted, because they don't think Grant the fittest man in the United States for the Presidency, and Hartranft the honestest man in Pennsylvania. Such is the logic of the Radicals.

The Reason Why.

They have boundless stomach for Democratic votes as long as these votes bring grist to their mill; but when Horace Greeley is to be elected, then, to vote with Democrats is treason. When the Democrats formed a coalition with the Free Soilers, and voted for Martin Van Buren, they were capital good fellows. When they formed another coalition and voted for Fremont, they were good natured gentlemen, and when war Democrats voted for Lincoln, they were high-minded and patriotic citizens; but when they vote for Horace Greeley then they are "dead-beats," "traitors" and "swash-jiggers." The difference is the difference between fiddle foddle and foddle fiddle. When your votes keep me in the postoffice you are an honest and good natured gentleman and a patriotic citizen; but when your vote puts me out of office you are, as John A. Bigham puts it, a "damned scoundrel!"

Union Soldiers Not Admitted.

By the terms of the call under which the Convention meets, such glorious Union defenders as the following are denied admittance:

Gen. Hooker, Cal.,	Gen. T. Kane, Pa.,
Gen. Hancock, Pa.	Gen. Dick Coulter, Pa.,
Gen. McClernand, Ill.,	Gen. Zulick. Phila.,
Gen. Kilpatrick, N. J.,	Gen. Bellal, Phila.,
Gen. Pleasonton, N. Y.,	Gen. Meade. Pa.
Gen. Blair, Mo.,	Gen. Banks. Mass.,
Gen. Ward, Ohio,	Gen. Slocum, N. Y.,
Gen. Wiley, Ohio,	Gen. Manson, Ind.,
Gen. Burns, Ohio,	Gen. Burbridge, Ky.,
Gen. Palmer, Ill.,	Gen. Schurz, Mo.,
Gen. Buell, Ohio,	Gen. Ewing, Ohio,
Gen. Moore, Ohio,	Gen. Steadman, Ohio,
Gen. Hazen, Ohio,	Gen. Morgan, Ohio,
Gen. Haskell, Ind.,	Gen. Heath, Ohio,
Gen. Bartlett, Mass.,	Gen. McClellan, N. Y.,
Gen. Couch, Mass.,	Gen. Banning, Ohio,
Gen. D Morris, Conn.,	Gen. Tuttle, Iowa,
Gen. I. N. Stiles, Ill.,	Gen. Stack, Ind.,
Gen. Geo. W. Smith, Ill.	Gen. Kilby Smith, Pa.
Gen. Custar, Mich.,	Gen. Fitz H. Warren, Ia
Gen. Averill.	Gen. John C. Black, Ill,
Gen. St. C Mulholland,	Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, Ill
Gen. Geo. McCook, O.,	Gen. Conrad Krez, Wis.
Gen. Hartzhorn, Pa.,	Gen. Rosecranz, Cal.,
Gen. W. M H. Davis, Pa	Gen. Herron, La.

Contrast this glorious roll of Union defenders with the following list of office-holders and nobodies on Grant's call:

GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE, Chairman.
L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Secretary.

Gen. Powell Clayton,	Gen. C. M. Hamilton,
Gen. Geo. E. Spencer,	Gen. C. P. T. Collis
Col. James Coey,	Gen. A. L. Pearson,
Gen. R. J. Ogleby,	Capt. A. W. Norris,
Gen. Sol. D. Meredith,	Gen. C. R. Brayton,
Gen. Gran. M. Dodge,	Gen. James Davidson,
Lt. Col. R. J. Hinton,	Capt. Barbour Lewis,
Gen. John M. Haran,	Capt. W. G. Veasey,
Gen. Seldon Conder.	Capt. W. H. H. Stowell,
Gen. J. H. Duvall,	Col. James N. Platt,
Gen. E. W. Hinks,	Gen. Lucius Fairchild,
Gen. Joseph R. Hawley,	Col. James Lewis,
Gen. Jas. H. Van Allen,	Gen. Jos. C. Abbott,
Gen. F. W. Swift,	Gen. E. F. Noyes,
Major O. C. French,	Gen. James S. Negley,
Major B. R. Cahoon,	Gen. Edward McCook,
Gen. A. M. Dennison,	Gen. S. P. Chipman,
Gen. A. F. Stevens,	Major J. W. Houston,
Gen. L. Woodford,	Col. Wm. Breeden,
Gen. F. C. Barlow,	Gen. Geo. A. Maxwell,
Gen. Daniel Woodall,	Gen. J. A. Campbell
Gen. B. F. Potts,	

On the first list are nearly all the prominent Union generals of the war, including the four great dashing cavalry leaders—Kilpatrick, Averill, Pleasonton and Custar.

On the latter list are such carpet-bag plunderers as Clayton of Arkansas, Spencer of Alabama, Abbott of North Carolina, and such small potatoes as Collis, Hinks, Cahoon, Hamilton,—most of them titular generals, who know little of the war but its easy and profitable side, who figured as secretaries, sutlers, and jobbers, or secured places far away from danger, have been trading in the same spirit ever since, and seeking to convert their brevets into political capital. These are the men who have raked together the old embers, and by hard blowing are seeking to fan them into a flame, just at the very moment, too, when the great voice of the people demand reconciliation.

One of the Most Significant Things

in this connection is the fact that the General who commanded on the eventful day at Antietam, George B. McClellan, is debarred from this gathering, which is called by General Burnside, who, though doubtless personally brave, is pronounced by the leading historians of the rebellion to have been the most blundering commander of the war—and, the higher he climbed, the more conspicuous became his inefficiency. At Antietam, what might have been an overwhelming victory became a drawn battle by reason of his lagging behind.

General Grant's Opinion of Political Conventions in 1866—Then and Now

As there will be a large number of soldiers at the convention to-day who have a high opinion of anything Grant says, we reproduce the following letter, written by Gen. Grant during Johnson's administration in reply to an invitation to attend the political soldiers national convention held at that time:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1866.—To Edwin M. Dudley, Chairman, etc.—SIR: General Grant directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at a National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1866, FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES. HE INSTRUCTS ME TO SAY THAT IT IS CONTRARY TO HIS HABITS AND TO HIS CONVICTIONS OF DUTY TO ATTEND POLITICAL MEETINGS OF ANY CHARACTER WHATSOEVER, AND THAT HE SEES WITH REGRET THE ACTION OF ANY OFFICER OF THE ARMY TAKING A CONSPICUOUS PART IN THE POLITICAL DISSENSIONS OF THE DAY.

ADAM BADEAU,
Col. and A. D. C.

A Change Came Over the Spirit of his Dream.

This was Grant's opinion when he was *not* a candidate for office. Now that he is a candidate what do we find? Why he takes the very opposite ground in the following letter flashed over the wires last week:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., September 9, 1872.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., extending to me by your Committee, a pressing invitation to attend the Grand Mass Convention of veteran soldiers to be held in the city of Pittsburgh on the 17th inst. My desire to attend and meet again so many old companions in arms is very great, but my judgment tells me to leave the celebration entirely to those whose motives cannot be misunderstood. I know of no class of citizens better entitled to meet in Convention, and to have weight accorded their views, than the veteran soldiers, who risked their lives for the honor and perpetuity of their country. I am sure your counsels will be marked by wisdom and patriotism, and that the meeting of so many comrades will be a joyous and advantageous one. I wish for you all that you expect from your meeting on the 17th inst., and only regret that I cannot be with you on that occasion.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

Behold the change. In 1866 he was not a candidate for the Presidency. Now he is. That's the fine point for the soldiers to consider.

The "man who saved the country rushes into print with no such foolishness as that now. He has no regrets now for "offices of the army taking a conspicious part in the *political dissentions of the day. O tempora O mores.*"

Simon Cameron Takes a Hand—Hartranft as a "Feature" of the Convention—"Our Mutual Friend."

From the annexed correspondence published in the Washington *Republican*, it will be seen of August 31st, that Simon Cameron, a name synonymous in Pennsylvania with trickery and corruption, and expelled from Lincoln's cabinet in disgrace, has been elected to attend to the wants of his dear friend Hartranft in the Convention.

Oh! Simon.

The following is Cameron's gushing epistle in reply to tender of escort from the "Go West Club," of Washington, D. C.:

Reply of Simon Cameron.

UNION REPUB. CON. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug 30, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have your note of this morning, by which I am informed that the "Go West" Club of this District, composed of soldiers and sailors of the late Union army and navy, have invited me to accompany them to Pittsburgh, and be present at the convention to be held there on the 17th proximo.

I feel very highly honored by this invitation, and will be glad to meet the club at Harrisburg on the 16th proximo

It will be pleasant to witness the union of so many war worn veterans, who often having risked their lives to serve their country on the battle-field, go now to Pittsburgh to do honor to their companions, Grant and Hartranft.

Let me only add that the State of Pennsylvania will be honored by your presence on this occasion, and that her people will, on the second Tuesday of October, convince the world that they will honor the men who risked their lives for her defence.

Very respectfully yours,
SIMON CAMERON.

It will be seen that the serene old sinner does not forget the "second Tuesday of October" in the exuberance of his patriotism. As an evidence that this precious delegation is entirely non-partizan, they are to be received by a club specially organized in this city in the interest of that unpolluted Rooster Hartranft whose partner and friend Yerkes now languishes in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The Political Flank Movement.

There is no use in disguising the fact that the Mackey-Cameron-Yerkes-Hartranft Ring intend to make all the political capital they can out of the assemblage. To this end there will be night and day processions and meetings, in which the

Stock Speculator Hartranft.

will be given special prominance. The glorious deeds of Hartranft—his warlike exploits will be dilated upon *ad nauseum*, but the *civil* record of this corrupt and incapable *civil* officer now running for a *civil* office will be carefully veiled. The soldiers will be asked to gaze at the gallant soldier Hartranft. This is the way the Republican disaffected in our midst are expected to be gulled.

For the

"Boys in Blue."

as such, we have of course nought but welcome, but to the thousands of men brought hither to bolster up an infamous ring, we—all honest citizens without regard to party—can have but one opinion.

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THE WARRIORS AT THE WIGWAM.

The formal opening of the Political Soldiers Convention called to endorse General Grant and bolster up Hartranft took place yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, at the Pittsburgh Opera House. As soon as the doors were thrown open a large throng of soldiers and civilians, surged in and all the available space in the dress circle and orchestra of the building was quickly occupied. The interior of the Opera House was beautifully festooned with bunting, and presented a very attractive appearance. After some stirring music from the band of the New York State Guard, and singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Prof. Pope, General Sweitzer was introduced and delivered the address of welcome.

Gen Sweitzer

After welcoming the visiting delegations of soldiers alluded to the battle of Antietam, thus:

"Among the earlier of the more important engagements of the war was the battle of Antietam, on whose anniversary we meet to-day. It occurred ten years since in the darkest hour of the Republic. The campaign of the Peninsula had terminated disastrously, and the army of the Potomac had been withdrawn.

The army of Virginia, under Pope, had been checked and driven back across the Rappahanock, and to the very gates of Washington, and the first of September, 1862, saw both three armies shattered and disordered, behind the fortifications of the Capital.

Such was the condition of the Union forces in the East, when the invasion of Maryland was resolved upon and commenced by Lee, and in the prosecution of this design, the battles of South Mountain and Antietam were fought. In them, the old Army of the Potomac won some of its brightest laurels, and in the latter, which was one of the greatest conflicts of the war, it gained its first victory, in a general engagement, over the adversary against which it had so long contended.

To refer to its incidents in detail, to describe the fierce struggles on the right under Hooker and Meade, and Mansfield, and Williams and Sumner, and Hamplin; the taking and retaking of the corn-field, and the woods beyond, four times lost and won, the storming of the bridge on the left, under Burnside, carried at the point of the bayonet, in a charge, led by that gallant son of Pennsylvania,

Gen. John F. Hartranft.

(then Col. 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers), and the desperate conflict that ensued, and continued until night fall—would require more time, than I am allowed on this occasion."

Who, in the wildest delirium of partizanship, would have supposed that reference would or could be made to the battle of Antietam without referring to the commander on that day, Gen. McClellan. Oh! shame, where is thy blush?

Geary.

Next advanced, and among other things, said:

"We have met here to do honor to that illustrious hero, who led our armies to victories, and to aid by your presence, in the election of an other illustrious hero of the war—Major General John F. Hartranft." [Cheers and hisses.]

Politics.

"I trust our meeting will be one long held in remembrance by my comrades of the Union. We feel that this conflict, above all others, should determine the great issues of the war. The South is trying to put forth new issues to disguise their traitorous intentions, so let us come up now in one grand squelch forever this traitorous spirit. Let us make it a regular Waterloo—aye, a Gettysburgh for them."

When the cheers had subsided Gen. Burnside said that it was proper that the proceedings should be commenced with prayer, and Rev. Dr. Preston, of this city, was introduced and offered up a petition to the Throne of Grace.

General Burnside

called the Convention to order, and in the course of his remarks said:

"Comrades, you have before you a great duty to perform, second only to that which devolved upon you when you left your homes to battle for the preservation and integrity of the nation. It is but a few short years since you returned to your peaceful pursuits, and you find yourselves confronted by a formidable coalition, composed of bad and weak men, who were either in open hostility to the authority of the government, or in active sympathy with the enemies of their country during the time of its greatest trouble.

This combination has been enhanced in numbers by the desertion of a few disaffected, discontented and dilapidated men who acted with the Republican party during the war and a large majority of whom have been heavy weights upon the Republican party ever since.

I will not detain you, comrades, by discussing the political questions of the day; you will have them fully discussed by other people who are skilled in public debate. Besides, I am quite satisfied that you are all well posted upon such topics.

Plea for Grant.

Men who have served in the field and staked their lives and reputation upon an issue so important to your country cannot approach a political canvass like the present without appreciating keenly the real issues of the contest. It will not be amiss, however, for me to say that I join you in the belief that General Grant has been a gallant soldier, that he has done a service to his country in the which cannot be over estimated, that he has conducted the affairs of the government since he has been Chief Magistrate with great discretion and integrity, and has shown himself in every way disposed to peace at home and abroad, and entirely free from personal self-seeking and aggrandizement.

We are here to express to the country our continued confidence in General Grant and our purpose to elect him as President for a second term."

A Plea for Hartranft.

"Let us of all things refuse our support to men who believe that there was right in secession, and now comrades of Pennsylvania I desire to express to you a hope that comes from my heart. General Hartranft your candidate for Governor, is my old comrade and true friend. He went into the field with us at the first battle of the war and joined the North Carolina expedition at Annapolis. From that time until the end of the war we were together. On all the fields of Roanoke, Newburn, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Knoxville, Campbell station, Blue Spring, the Rapidan Campaign, from the Wilderness to Appomatox Court House he proved himself an efficient and gallant soldier.

Comrades of Pennsylvania, It is clearly your duty without reference to politics to see that so gallant and true a comrade is not harmed by the malicious slanders of designing politicians.

You have but for a moment to think of the course pursued during the war by his opponent, Mr. Buckalew, in order to find the strongest reasons for the firm support of Hartranft.

I beg of you to make every honest effort to re-elect General Grant, and to elect General Hartranft to the office of Governor of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It gives me great pleasure, comrades, to announce to you as temporary Chairman, our gallant comrade, so well known to every soldier in the land, General J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut."

Hartranft's Speech.

Fellow Comrades—I thank you for this demonstration, not for myself, but for the Republican party. It comes as natural to me, as when you were in the front of the fight, when you kept your *eyes on the colors and not on the man that carried them.* When one fell another took them up, and so on until the battle was won. Keep your eye on the colors, and we shall win this contest as we have every contest in the field. [prolonged cheering—one individual getting wild and rushing up to Gen. Pearson asked, "where are we now?"]

The committee on permanent organization now announced as permanent President of the convention, Gen. John A. Logan, [cheers] of Illinois.

Buckeye Lightning.

The next speaker was General J. H. Garfield, of Ohio, who said "it was his hope to meet socially, and not politically, after the war. But a party of men arose who challenge our right to participate in the government. We are here to deny that, and here to-day, for the first time in my life, I invoke the soldier element of the country into the political contest. [Prolonged cheers.] Thank God, the old banners are all here. Against the traitors and spies of the Republican party we will rally the old lines again. Garfield proceeded in this salamander style for about twenty minutes and was succeeded by

General Woodford.

who stated that the soldiers claimed no peculiar recognition because they were soldiers. While they made no boast of the past, they made no apology for the past. General Woodford's speech was a general defence of the Republican party and their standard bearer. Gov. Nye followed with a short address, when the "Doxology" was chanted, by the audience. The Convention then adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

ELECTION DAY.

The Law in Regard to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors—Heavy Penalties Prescribed.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons keeping a public house or drinking place, either licensed or unlicensed, to sell spirituous or malt liquors as a drink, to sell, furnish or give away, to be used as a drink, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or any other intoxicating beverage, on any part of any day set apart, or to be set apart for any general or special election, by the citizens in any election district or division within this commonwealth, where an election is in progress, during the hours when, by law in said district, the election polls are required to be kept open.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of the first section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be subject to imprisonment in the jail of the proper county, for a term of not more than one hundred days, and in addition to the above, shall also be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and costs, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the constables of the several townships, wards and boroughs of this commonwealth, under the same penalty as mentioned in section second, to make return to the next court of quarter sessions of the proper county, the name or names of any person or persons offending under the first section of this act: *Provided*, Nothing herein shall prevent any other person or persons from prosecuting for such offence.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED.—The thirteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JOHN. W. GEARY.

BAIRD PATTERSON, Esq., has been selected to fill the vacancy on the Democratic Liberal county ticket for the Constitutional Convention. A good selection

(Advertisement.)

Affable, Kind and Merciful.

yet knowing how to temper justice with mercy, Wm. M. Gormly; the people's candidate for Sheriff.

(Advertisement.)

Beloved and Respected

by all who know him, Wm. M. Gormly, people's candidate for Sheriff. Throw away party feeling for once and vote for him. You will never regret it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	114¼
United States 6s, 1881, bid	113⅞
United States 6s (Coupons)	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	113¾@114
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	113¾@114
United States 5-20s, 1865	114⅛@114⅜
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	112⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867	113 @113¼
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid.	113 @113¼
United States 10-40s	107⅝@107⅞
United States 10-40s. (Coupons)	107⅝@107⅞
Currency Sixes	112 @112⅛
New 5 Per Cents	112⅛

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, September 19, 1872.

REMARKS—Trade, in a great measure, was suspended; hence the sales were few and far between. In regard to prices we have no material chang to note; the fact is the excitement was such that people generally were indifferent about transacting business. Flour—We can report a fair trade demand for this article, together with a moderate inquiry for export to the adjoining towns; the receipts about keep pace with the demand since there is no accumulation of stocks. The mills in the vicinity are doing a good business, and are evidently well satisfied with the situation. Bacon, in fact all hog products, continue firm and active; the late advance has been maintained, in fact smoked meats at present prices are the cheapest meats offering. Butter has undergone no alteration as relates prices or demand; as usual the largest demand was for choice roll for table purposes. Hay—The receipts were fair, and so was the demand; prices have undergone no quotable change and dealers are not disposed to make concessions.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produced received since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,561
Wheat, sks	680
Corn, sacks	200
Oats, sacks	1,217
Barley, sacks	581
Apples, bbls	41
Rye, sks	326
Bacon, tcs	41
Butter, packages	34
Cheese, boxes	227

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted: from store in a small way the usual advance was obtained:

HAY—We have no change to not; baled is selling at $27 00a29 00a31 00 per ton as per quality and condition.

LARD OIL—Dealers report a steady market with sales of extra No 1, 75a78c per gallon.

POTATOES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we note regular sales of Irish at $1 75a2 00 per bbl; Jersey Sweets $5 00a5 50; Baltimore $4 00a4 50.

ONIONS—Are coming in more freeley; the current rates are $2 50a3 25 per bbl.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Holders are firm with a good demand; in regard to prices the advance heretofore noted has been maintained; sales of s c hams 18c; s c shoulders 11c; plain 8¾c; breakfast bacon 14c; rib sides 11c; clear rib sides 11¼c clear 12c; dried beef 20c. Lard in tierce; 10¼c; half bbls 10¾c; pearls 11½. Mess Pork $15 50.

SEEDS—Market firmer; Timothy $4 00 a4 25. Flaxseed is selling at $1 80 per bushel.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at 95a96c in a small way.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, September 19, 1872.

REMARKS—Trade being suspended yesterday we have no sales to note. The nominal rates may be put down as follows:

CRUDE.

Prices weak and unsatisfactory at Parker's, which seems to be the headquarters, for the raw material; prices are down as low as $2 95a3 00 per bbl, being not more than 8c per gallon here; many persons seem to think the bottom has not yet been reached.

TITUSVILLE, September 18.—The *Courier* says: The market was again quiet and hard to quote; prices seem to decline rapidly, and there seems to be a general stagnation; we make the following quotations which have come to our notice, but really there is no fixed price for oil at the present time. Following are the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls Spot	3 05
2,000 " "	3 00

LOWER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	3 05

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls spot	3 15

ROUSEVILLE, September 17.—Market quiet and very dull at $3 10.

OIL CITY, September 17.—Market quiet and but little doing; Oil City $3 20; Upper Road, $3 15; Lower Road $3 05.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 17.—Market very dull with no buyers at $3 00 a3 05.

TITUSVILLE, September 17.—Market very quiet and dull at $3 00.

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ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, September 18, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were some thirty-four cars, or six hundred head. Of the above, all except six loads from Ohio. In addition to these, some four hundred head were driven in from Washington, Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties, making in the neighborhood of one thousand head of cattle as the total number on sale yesterday morning. In quality, the cattle generally were from medium to common, though here and there might be found a few prime and extra cattle. Trade opened up firm and steady on good stock, and slow on the lower grades. At about nine o'clock the market was fairly active for a prime cattle, and we think the offerings sold quickly. On medium cattte trade ruled slow, and although they brought prices about the same as last week, it was pretty hard work to make them do so. We think we are safe in saying that had butchers not expected a better week on account of the Convention, and consequent influx of visitors who would have to be provided for, trade would have ruled exceedingly slow for medium cattle. Common sold even worse than last week. A good many were left over unsold and sent to East Liberty for disposal. On the whole, the market was unsatisfactory. Good cattle sold well enough, but there were but few here; medium went about the same as last week, while a better market was expected; common went bad, and the usual amount of grumbling was done by those who claimed they had their time and trouble for nothing.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale was not quite so large as usual. In point of quality the offerings were fair. Dealers report the market the best had for the last six week. Good 96 lb sheep (fine wool) sold at $6 25 per cwt.; prime lambs, weighing 75 lbs, sold for $5 00 per cwt.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
MONDAY, September 16, 1872.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle at the various yards yesterday was firm, in fact it may be termed a full supply, the whole number reaching about 800 head. The principal portion was from the West and the balance from the neighboring counties, including Beaver, Washington and Fayette. As usual the principal demand was for the better qualities. The current rates were as follows:

Prime to extra, $6 50a7 75 per cwt; medium to good, $5 50a6 25; fair, $4 50a5 20; commen cows, steers and stags, of which there were a plentiful supply, sold at $3 00 a4 00; bulls, a few head were disposed of at $2 25a2 75 per cwt.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was in excess of the demand, the entire offerings reaching some 2,000 head, the largest portion being lambs; the result was that good sheep sold readily and at a fair prices. Lambs were not so satisfactory, and at the close a few head remained unsold. The current rates are as follows: Common sheap $1 00a2 00 per head; good to prime do $2 50a4 50 per head; some fancy lots sold at $5 50a5 75.

GREELEY AND BUCKALEW.

Liberal and Democratic Demonstration at Ward's Hall.

Addresses by Hon. Thos. Mellon, Hon. Thos. M. Marshall, Dr. King, Alex. M'Ilwaine and Others.

On Saturday evening one of the largest, if not the largest meeting of the campaign, was held at Ward's Hall, No. 70 Fifth Avenue Extension. By eight o'clock several thousand persons assembled, and a few minutes later the crowd was increased to probably five thousand persons by the arrival of the clubs of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth wards and the Central Greeley club, accompanied by a large delegation of citizens. The most of the clubs were accompanied by bands of music, and carried flags and transparencies with appropriate mottoes. A line of Chinese lanterns, fifty in number, was suspended from Ward's Hall across the avenue and presented a beautiful appearance. At eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Alexander McIlwaine, Esq., who announced the following list of officers:

President—Hon. Thomas Mellon.

Vice Presidents—Marshall Swartzwelder, John Rippy, James P. Barr, Major Gus Schleiter, C. F. Baur, J. J. Siebneck, M. Neckerman, Joseph Abel, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Captain Wm. Ward, John Fox, B. Rafferty.

Secretaries—Reporters of press.

Mr. McIlwaine announced that he had received a letter from one of the purest and ablest men in this commonwealth—one who never sought office, but who for culture and ability is by concession of all parties the peer of any man in the land—Hon. Andrew Burke. I individualize him as an exponent of the principles that the Democratic party are willing to sink party and partizanship to save the country. Mr. McIlwaine then read the letter, which is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, September 13, 1872.

Messrs. H. H. Smith, J. C. Riley, P. O'Brien, A. McIlwaine, Committee.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication inviting me to address a mass-meeting of the Democracy and Liberal Republicans at Ward's Hall, on Saturday evening, September 14th. I regret that the state of my health forbids my compliance with your request. I can assure you, however, that the feelings of my heart and the convictions of my judgment (aided by the experience of a life now, by no means, a brief one) will harmonize with all your laudable efforts to restore our Federal and State Governments to their primitive purity and efficiency.

The approaching State election would seem to afford ample verge and scope for every patriotic exertion. On the one side there is convicted imbecility, peculation and fraud; on the other, acknowledged capacity and integrity. The people, I should think, cannot hesitate in their choice between them. If statues must be erected to General Hartranft and Mr. Allen, let it be done by those who participated in their corruption and shared in its fruits. Pennsylvania will never consent that they shall be raised on the pedestals of her plundered Treasury and violated laws. I am, gentlemen, respectfully and truly yours,

ANDREW BURKE.

Judge Mellon's Address.

MY FRIENDS—I thank you for the honor of being called to preside at your meeting. I feel it all the more, because so many of you are the sons and grandsons of my old clients and neighbors.

My friends, the object of this meeting is to consider and discuss the merits and demerits of the candidates for office now before the public. I make mention only of the candidates, because as regards the the principles expressed in the platforms of the parties there is not much difference. Some do think that in view of the candidates nominated, the Republicans ought to have put the eighth commandment in their platform. Be that as it may, any of the platforms might do, if we select good men to carry them into effect. Appointing bad men, however, to execute good principles, is like appointing wolves to protect the sheep.

My friends, you see there are two parties represented here to-night. As regards the Democratic party, I could tell you nothing but what you know already. As regards the Liberal Republicans, I may mention the cause of the troubles and family jars in the Republican party, which has resulted in the unpleasantness at home that brings so many of them here. They are called the Liberals, or Liberal wing of the party, and for short we may call the others the Illiberal wing. It is not an inappropriate name, either because a domineering illiberal spirit in the party measures and policy has been the cause of all our party disputes.

I shall mention some of the ways in which the illiberal spirit has manifested itself. Its first outcrop was in the know-nothing movement; but the liberals soon gained power enough to squelch that affair. It again appeared during the war in their complaints and grumbling against Lincoln for what they called his bread and water policy, and showed itself strongly in their ill-concealed satisfaction at his death, when every Radical platform and pulpit proclaimed that Providence had specially interposed to remove the over-ruled ruler and introduce the rod of iron in the hands of Andy Johnson [Cheers for Andy Johnson.] Providence did not come up to the mark with the iron rod, however; and no one can read the utterances and policy of the lamented Lincoln and not see that, if his life had been spared, he would be with the Liberal Republicans now.

After the war was over and the rebels were beaten down, the Liberals in the party were in favor of conciliatory measures, and peace and good will to all, but the illiberals violently opposed this policy as dangerous to the party ascendancy, and instead of peace and good will they denounced perdition to all who should come between them and the spoils of office; and ever since the war they have sought to foster hatred and prejudice between the North and South, and even among ourselves, if the people heeded their teachings they would create partisan feuds and contentions equal to the unhappy state of feeling existing between the Orange and Green of Ireland.

This domineering, illiberal spirit has also been detrimental to the public in another direction. It has led the party to depend for a continuance of its power on close party organization and corrupt political combinations rather than upon the legitimate source of power—the will of the people. In consequence of this independence of the party managers the people's rights and interests are disregarded. Legislation is no longer conducted in their interests, but for the promotion of money making schemes, or political combinations and corrupt rings.

The national laws are no longer in harmony with the spirit of free government. The internal revenue laws, in their peculiar penalties and the harshness of their application, afford a fair illustration of this effect.

The foreigner who comes here now to scape monarchical tyranny, and expects to have his private rights better protected, and his liberties enlarged in this free country, may well think he has made a mistake. It has also taken a good deal of the starch out of the pride with which our native born used to speak of themselves as free American citizens; and as regards our State legislation, and the legislation of most of our cities, the private citizen or the general public has ceased to be recognized at all except to be used as a sponge out of which to squeeze money. Let any one observe the proceedings at Harrisburg for a session and he must come to the conclusion that the people have no friends there. Any measure proposed with the sole view of the public good is laughed at. The time and attention is entirely engrossed in promoting the schemes of municipal commissions and moneyed corporations, or special enactments to benefit individuals or parties who will pay for it. We have, I think, four different legal rates of interest for money in this city alone; also, several restaurant establishments chartered with a perpetual power to sell liquor without license; and we have southern improvement companies, and East End and South Side improvement companies innumerable, to do about anything they please, and neither tax nor license to bother them.

It is not likely that this kind of government is beneficial to the common people, and all who wish to find out with certainty how it effects them can easily do so by comparing their tax receipts for the past three or four years to see how fast the expense of this kind of management increases and how soon, if continued, it will absorb their entire income or earnings to maintain it.

The Republican party now, and for a long time, has had the control and the power to change all this, and on the eve of every election has told the people it was just about to do it, but after the election is over there is no more of it, and with the candidates they have now set up for us there is but slight prospect of reform should they be elected.

Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that discontent has broken out in the rank and file of the Republican party.

Thanking you for your attention I now take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. P. H. Winston of this city.

Mr. Winston's Address.

Fellow Citizens of Pittsburgh—The occasion which has given rise to this vast meeting is full of responsibility. We have met together to aid in the great work of reform to which the spirit of the times so strongly invites us. The voice of reform has already awakened the patriotic sympathy of our land. In the Providence of God, fellow countrymen, we have inherited the most perfect system of government upon the face of the earth. It was achieved amid the storms of a great revolution. It has come down to us cemented by the best blood of our fathers. It is suited to our genius. It is the fountain of all our happiness and prosperity. Our proper business is to reform it. "Those who established our liberty and our government are gone from among us."

The trust is in our hands. Our duty is plain before us. We must not avoid or neglect it. The blood of our fathers calls to us from the soil which we tread, impelling us to perform it. If in faith we accomplish it, in the great ages to come, the reveille of a civilization still advancing will awaken uncounted multitudes of unborn freemen to bless us forevermore.

We are on the eve of a new election for State officers. The contest is remarkable. At no other time in the history of our State have our private interests been so intimately connected with our political action. Republicans of Allegheny, we invite your co-operation in the work of reform. We do not seek the triumph of party. Our object is honest State government. Our candidate for Governor represents our principles. Is he honest? Is he capable? He is the friend of reform. His perfect integrity is unquestioned. He is of no faction. He belongs to no ring. His views of State polity are liberal and enlarged. Judge him by what standard of excellence the most exacting code of morals may establish, he is as pure as the best man in all this land. For twenty years he has served the people. Occupying during that time the most exalted official positions he has kept himself singularly free from that offensive self-importance which is the most prominent badge of too many men in public place. He is of plain manner. His tastes are simple and becoming the high office to which we seek to elevate him.

Many of his associates having acquired colossal fortunes by means of official patronage have erected palatial residences wherein they dwell in sumptuous luxury, but he has been content to lead in an humble home the life of an honest man. And yet we are daily told that the election of such a man will imperil the existence of great principles. Republicans of Allegheny, you know it is not the existence of a party but of a ring which Mr. Buckalew's election will threaten. You can no longer be overreached by such cunning. Men of Allegheny, we invoke in this hour of peril your patriotism. The enemies of reform still smart under the rebuke which but the last year the good citizens of Pittsburgh so severely administered. A bolder, more unscrupulous attempt upon your virtue awaits your condemnation in October. Unless you are satisfied to see "a million of dollars of your valuable assets placed in the hands of an adventurer without requiring from him any security whatever," you will elect in October an Auditor General pledged to reform. The pressing wants of our city require a representative in Congress whose talents and industry shall be exclusively devoted to home needs and demands. Shall Pittsburgh become a port of entry? Does our river navigation need immediate improvement? Cities less important to the nation have been enriched and beautified by magnificent public buildings while Pittsburgh is neglected. Our reform candidate, a life long Republican, is pledged to secure these much needed reforms. The legislative issues are plain. Shall our sinking fund of nine millions of dollars consecrated by the constitution to the payment of our State debt be delivered up to railroad rings? Shall our public monies lie idle in the treasury or draw interest to be applied to the payment of our honest debts? Who shall Cameron's successor be? These are the issues to be settled in October. The election of an American President has nothing to do with any one of them. Our friends on the other side of the house, especially the candidates for office, are trying to hide under the coat of the President. Whether he can succeed without them we shall probably never find out. It is certain their political salvation depends upon him. Citizens of the first legislative district our candidate is worthy of your support. He is well known to every voter in the district. He has contributed no little to your material prosperity. His persistent efforts in behalf of reform have rendered him especially obnoxious to the ring. He has a knowledge of public men and public affairs which a life time of successful journalism alone can confer. I congratulate you upon the good prospect you have of securing the services of so honest and capable a representative at Harrisburg as Col. James P. Barr.

My friends, I have detained you long enough. Other gentlemen will address you upon the national issues. They will discuss the great work of practical reconciliation of the States. We are here to proclaim peace and good will for every American citizen. Already the dawn of the auspicious day breaking upon us when the bonds of fraternity shall link together every hearthstone in our common land. I pray to God that the black sea of oblivion may soon swallow up the bitterness of any unhappy struggle beyond the power of party hate to make it rise again to the light. We are to-day as in days past—brothers in a common land. In the language of the illustrious dead, "let us cultivate a true spirit of Union and Harmony." In pursuing the great objects which our condition points out to us, let us act under a settled conviction and an habitual feeling that these thirty-seven States are one country. Let our conceptions be enlarged to the circle of our duties. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be our country, our whole country and nothing but our country. And by the blessings of God may that country become a vast and splendid monument of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever. I feel in my heart that the nation's magnanimity is equal to its heroism. I believe the great jubilee of our national reconciliation is at hand.

Dr. King was next introduced, but he was interrupted by several white and colored Grant clubs marching through the meeting. During their passage the band on the balcony played the "Red, White Blue," after which Dr. King resumed:

Dr. King's Address.

Fellow Citizens—I propose to give a brief resume of the political field. We have two parties now in the field—and a third party—the Blanton Duncan party—Brick Pomeroy party—attempted to enter the race. But at Louisville it gave its last gasp. It was buried without any funeral and no mourners except the dissappointed Postoffice wet nurses who went to Louisville to witness its accouchment. This miserable party called itself the "Straight-out Democratic party," but they would not own it—it was a bastard laid at the door of the great Democratic party. You will find its obituary in the *Gazette* and other radical organs. The Radical ring ran the concern, paid for its music and transportation, published its calls and patted these fellows on the back, and said, "go in, bully boys." Brick Pomeroy one of the most ultra incorrigible pro slavery men in the United States, was selected by the ring to give it a Democratic flavor. Why, such a party would revive all the old issues in the most revolting form, and bring all our troubles back again. Now look at the Republicans of to-day. Do they talk to you of electing honest men, pure men, able men? No, they want to rake up all the ashes of the past. I have heard of medical students searching for dead carcasses. That's what these resurrection politicians want to do. But there is one thing these students never do. They never exhume the dead bodies of their friends. But those rabid Radicals have not the decency to do that. The Doctor here went into a political dissection of the records of Harlan, Morrell, Colfax and McPherson, who voted to make slavery in the territories perpetual, and concluded his remarks amid great applause.

Hon. T. M. Marshall was next introduced and spoke as follows:

Mr. Marshall's Address.

Fellow Citizens.—A stranger arriving in your city would naturally inquire why the people, the fathers, sons and brothers, the bone and sinew of the people had left their homes this evening to take council together. We have no war, no civil, social or commercial convulsion, but we have State principles which affect the very foundation of civil society. Of old, we used to discuss slavery and kindred issues. But what is slavery to-day? No man can tell where it stood. Tombs is its truest representative, and he is politically entombed. You are here because your Rulers—your Governors—your Auditor Generals are filling their pockets with public plunder. You are here to oppose men who steal to make a living—to oppose those who say we must vote for Hartranft or Grant will be defeated. When the devil wants to make a point he always presents it in the shape of a sugar coated pill. Do you need to vote for a thief, to elect a great general? Why I never saw such an effort as is now being made by the mere force of party to elect certain candidates. Because Moorhead, Mellon, and my humble self have thought proper to differ from this ring, they get up a bellowing and say "Oh! you're leaving the old party—" you you are in bad company." If the editor of the *Gazette* were here to-night he would find out that if I am in bad company there is a good deal of them. A few years ago I was heralded by the organs as the big gun of the Republican party—now it is poor Tom Marshall. Well it don't trouble me much. I am like the colored brother who was kicked by the jackass, I consider the source and say nothing. But they never tire about Grant saving the country. If Grant did it, why stands that towering shaft over the dead defenders of the Union yonder on Monument Hill. Grant pays the national debt too. Tom Davis don't collect any revenue. Russel Errett don't assess anybody; Bucher Swope don't jerk any one up for violating the revenue laws. When I give my check for $1000 for taxes, it don't go towards paying the national debt. Grant pays it, and I am going to see if I can't get my money back. [Laughter.] I don't propose to abuse Gen. Grant, but when the other evening one of our most eminent citizens in alluding to Grant's early days, says he was no better than a loafer, the organs all cry out: "monstrous! terrible!" yet the *Gazette* abuses Greeley every day, as a fool, a traitor, a seccessionist and the Lord knows what—and that is all right and proper—all that is intensely respectable, because it is done by the bread and butter brigade. More than one hundred leading Republicans of this city urged me not to take the stump—"for God's sake Marshall save the party—don't make any Greeley speeches—you will hurt the party." Well, is not this putting the shell of party against the very substance of the country. It is putting the five loaves and two fishes above all else. If any man love patriotism and country, let him vote for an honest man without regard to party. Put honesty above policy. God made this text for the ring: "Love God and hate covetousness." Vote for an honest man like Chas. R. Buckalew. The *Commercial* and *Gazette* say he is a rebel. I know the venal creatures who fill their columns with filth would write down anybody from Him who was crucified down to his humblest follower for bread and butter. [Applause.] I don't object to Grant because he appointed one relative to office, or because he received a few gifts. Instead of a house in Dubuque give him ten; instead of a palace in Washington give him ten; instead of a brown stone front on Chesnut street, Philadelphia, give him ten; instead of a "cottage by the sea" give him the whole beach; instead of $100,000 from his New York friends give him a million, but don't ask us to vote for him because he was a General. Look at old Dent, who ran for Governor of Mississippi, coming down to be doorkeeper for Grant. What does he want with a door keeper when the proprietor has not been there for three months. There are Dents in the Blue Room, Dents in the kitchen, Dents all over the capital peddling out officers. Gentlemen it is shameful—disgraceful. Mr. Marshall continued at some length and concluded by proposing three cheers for the private soldiers which were given with a will.

Addresses were then delivered by R. M. Gibson, Esq., and others, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Greeley, Brown and Buckalew.

RIOT AND PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Collision and Bloodshed—One Man Fatally and Some Twenty Seriously Injured—Disgraceful Outrages of Hartranft Clubs—Colored Clubs Courting a Fight.

On Saturday evening about ten o'clock a row, approaching the dimensions of a large sized riot occurred on Wylie avenue near High street, by which one man, an unoffending victim, received injuries from which it is feared he cannot recover, and twenty other parties received injuries more or less severe. During the evening a Liberal Mass Meeting was held at Ward's Hall on Pennsylvania avenue. The Grant and Hartranft clubs (white and colored) marched through this Greeley meeting, and interrupted the speaker and proceedings. They were not molested, or interfered with, and returned by the same route shortly afterwards again interrupting the meeting, the Fifth Ward Greeley Club, under Alderman Strain, opening ranks to let them pass through.

This disposition on the part of the "colored troops" to pick a fight was only part of a regular programme, previously arranged, and subsequently carried out. That they were assaulted first is the veriest bosh, as will hereafter appear. After filing through the Greeley meeting, the Grant colored men marched around the city and were returning home when they came in contact with the Fifth Ward Greeley Club, at Fifth avenue and Grant street, and considerable jangling took place for the right of procession. The quarrel continued up to Coyle's corner, when Wm. Rafferty was struck by a colored man. This brought on a general collision, when some six or eight parties 'went to grass." The colored men then marched up Wylie, and when in front of Powers' saloon, a few doors from the corner of High street they halted, and formed a rear guard, when they were about starting a few children standing in front of Powers' saloon hurrahed for Greeley and retreated into the hall way of the saloon. They were followed by several colored men, who when unable to get in commenced smashing things generally, breaking windows in the saloon and in the liquor store of Messrs. Milligan, Hershberger & Co., on; the corner of High and Wylie streets. Not satisfied with this they began an indiscriminate assault on parties on the sidewalk. This of course brought on a general collision, during which ten or twelve shots were fired, and bricks and other missiles flew in all directions. The colored men were fully armed, as most of them displayed and used revolvers and razors. During the melee which lasted ten or fifteen minutes, some dozen persons were injured. One man named Patrick Lavelle an unoffending spectator, was struck on the head with a brick fracturing his skull in such a manner as to render his recovery impossible. There were rumors afloat that he died yesterday morning, but the rumor was without foundation, as the sufferer was alive last evening, though there is but little hope of his recovery. The injured man was removed to his home [corner of Fourth avenue and Ross streets. The rest of the injured received sword cuts and bruises, or cracked skulls from brickbats, clubs or torch stocks.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

That the attack of the colored men was as designed as it was cowardly and unprovoked is demonstrated by several facts: First, their action in marching directly through the Greeley meeting was in itself a direct incentive to riot. No white club ever attempted such a thing in Allegheny county before, and while the colored men have the right of marching through the streets, yet they certainly have no more rights in this respect than white men, and have abused their rights in this regard. Second. Their action in insisting in having the right of way at the Court House and again at the elevator on Liberty street where had not Policemen Cook rapped his mace and summoned ten or twelve policemen the negroes would not have allowed the Twelfth Ward Greeley Club the simple right of the street.

Third—It is shown by the fact that Samuel Hefflick of Hefflick's Drum Corps, accompanying the Grant Club, boasted on the street yesterday, it is alleged in the presence of several witnesses that "he fired the first shot," and that it was "a lie that the niggers fired the first shot." This can be positively proved, if denied. Fourth—Haymaker, who urged the "colored troops to go in and sack Milligan Hershberger & Co's store and Powers' saloon, stated on the street yesterday in the presence of Mr. T. Black and others, that "when the officers attempted to arrest him he shook them off, drew a revolver and told them to do so at their peril." Let these facts be inquired into at the hearing, today, and full justice be done. Let us know whether the right to interfere with Greeley meetings and attack children are among the rights of colored voters. The opinion of all parties in the neighborhood of the row leaves the colored men without justification. Why did the maddened crowd dash their lantern stocks in the plate glass windows of Messrs. Milligan & Hershberger's liquor store, which had been closed some hours before?

The proprietors are both Republicans, and pronounce the attack of the colored men totally unprovoked. Why did the colored troops slash around indiscriminately at women, children and spectators with their razors? And despite the protest of such law-abiding citizens as David Reed, Esq., who implored them to "go home," that the disturbance was over, these blacks charged down the street on the double quick four different times, on the idle pretence that their men were being beaten, when the rear guard loitered purposely on the corner to invite a conflict, when there was no opposition and beat the "long roll" to summon the vanguard of the procession to the fray. Shots were fired into the second story of Powers house, and one shot took effect in the breast of one of the boarders producing a flesh wound.

We venture to anticipate despite these facts, that the Radical organs will undertake to defend the atrocious action of this razor brigade of Hartranft blacks.

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It will change any Gray Hair to

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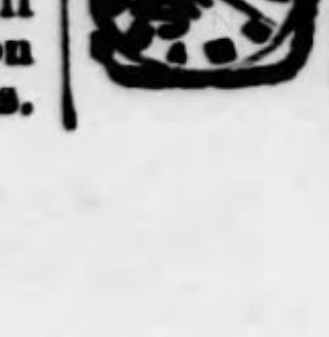

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THE CAMPAIGN

GRAND RALLY AT FRANKLIN, PA

Buckalew Stock Away Above Par and Still Rising—Speeches by Pennsylvania's Next Governor and Others

[Special to THE POST.]

FRANKLIN, Pa., Sept. 12, '72.

Notwithstanding the rain, we had a large and enthusiastic meeting of Democrats and Liberal Republicans this afternoon. Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, our next Governor, made a short but very effective and crushing speech on State affairs, exposing the Hartranft, Mackey and Yerkes corrupt gambling with the people's money.

The speaker has made hosts of friends.

He was followed by Hon. Daniel Kalbfus, who made the most telling speech of the campaign, eliciting rounds of applause from the most enthusiastic crowd of listeners we ever saw.

This evening Messrs. Hartley and Griffith are speaking in the Court House, which is filled to its utmost capacity.

Buckalew and Greeley stock is rising. Numbers of honest Grant men called on Messrs. Buckalew and Hartley to-day and assurred them of their support.

S. S. H.

NEW YORK ABLAZE WITH GLORY.

The Greatest Rally of the Campaign—Fully Fifty Thousand Democrats and Liberal Republicans Gathered to Ratify the National and State Nominations—Grand Torchlight Procession—Brilliant Display of Fireworks and Calcium Lights—Speeches, Incidents, &c.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The first grand ratification of the nominations of Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President and Francis Kernan for Governor of this State by the united Democracy and Liberal Republicans of the Metropolis, is being held to night. It is the largest gathering of a similar character since the memorable demonstration on the ratification of the selection of General McClellan for President in 1864. The meetings are held in Tammany Hall, Irving Hall and in Union Square. In and around the latter five stands have been erected, around which have been gathered since seven o'clock, an immense, surging mass, variously estimated from forty thousand to sixty thousand people, but an accurate computation of numbers is almost impossible. It is safe to assume, however, that fully fifty thousand people were gathered in Union Square at one time.

The principal meeting was held in Tammany Hall, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. From the centre of the ceiling descended in graceful folds alternate silken strips of red, white and blue, studded with silver stars. From the sidewalls hung the coat-of-arms of various States and draped about the balcony were crimson folds, fringed with gold bullion. The speaker's stand was splendidly decorated. The meeting was called for eight o'clock, but long before that hour Tammany Hall, Fourth street and Music Square were densely crowded by an enthusiastic assemblage. Bands of music were stationed in both halls and on the different stands.

The display of fire works began at half-past seven o'clock, and were continued through the evening terminating with elaborate set pieces in Union Square, in the back ground of which were displayed portraits of Greeley, Brown and Kernan. The procession began to move through Fourteenth street and passed Tammany Hall. At eight o'clock most of the organizations paraded wearing Greeley caps, capes, and all bore torches and transparencies. As each organization passed the wigwam, the fireworks added their glare to that of the numerous calcium lights, affording a scene of exceeding brilliancy. The stands in Union Square were elaborately decorated and illuminated with calcium lights and gas jets. That facing Broadway designated as stand No. 1 was especially attractive in this respect, there being surrounding it no less than 250 gas jets covered with globes. This stand was presided over by August Belmont.

By half-seven o'clock the great Hall of Tammany building was crowded in every part. Every seat was taken, and hundreds were compelled to content themselves with standing room. Hon. Francis Kernan's appearance was the cause of tremendous and prolonged cheering.

Algernon S. Sullivan in opening the meeting, made a brief address and introduced Charles A. Dana as President, who made a short speech charging the present administration with corruption, and expressing the belief that in November, both in this State and the nation, the cause of reform will triumph in the election of Kernan and Depew, and Greeley and Brown.

The names of the Vice Presidents were then read. The names of Whitelaw Reid, Augustus Schell and Matthew T. Brennan and others were received with cheers.

A resolution was then read urging the union of all citizens to preserve the country from Presidential despotism and the States from hopeless debt and impending repudiation; hailing the nominations of Greeley, Brown, Kerman, Depew and the other candidates for State offices; indorsing the Cincinnati and Baltimore platforms, and pledging the best exertions in the cause of reform.

Francis Kerman was received with prolonged cheers and made a speech deprecating all sectionalism, and saying that the only question at issue is one of patriotic citizenship. Shall we select for office men who will reform the abuses and selfishness which have crept into our government?

General Banks entered the hall during Mr. Kerman's remarks and was greeted with applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Kerman's speech there were loud calls for Gen. Banks, but Mr. Dana, however, introduced Hon. R. M. T. Hunter.

Mr. Hunter delivered a lengthy speech, supporting Greeley because of his desire to sow the seeds of sympathy and affection among all our people, to cultivate harmony, just feeling and affection among the different races in the Southern States, to arrest the concentration of all power in the hands of the central Government, and also because he desired an honest President, and one who will use his powers over officeholders, not for selfish ends, but for the general and catholic purposes of leaving them to discharge the duties of citizens according to their own sense of duty.

Gen. Banks, in his speech claimed the vote of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, West Virginia, Old Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas as sure for Greeley, and said in spite of military despotism Vermont has cut down the Republican majority by 6,000 and Maine by twenty-five per cent. and in November Massachusetts under the leadership of Charles Sumner [cheers] will follow in this uprising.

Among other speakers was W. A. Saunders, colored, of Maryland.

At Irving Hall speeches were made by Hon. Fernando Wood, ex-Judge Spencer, Chauncey M. Depew, Governor Walker of Virginia, and others.

The speeches in Tammany Hall, Irving Hall and the outside stands continued until near midnight.

At half past ten the various ward organizations marched through Fourteenth street to Union Square swelling the assembled crowd to nearly one hundred thousand persons. The Twenty-first ward which has heretofore been regarded as the stronghold of Senator O'Brien made by far the largest turn-out, numbering over seven thousand representatives.

The meeting at stand No. 1 was called to order by Samuel J. Tilden, and presided over by Ex-Sheriff Kelly. Speeches were made by S. S. Cox, Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, and others. Stand No. 2 was presided over by G. P. A. Spinola. Speeches were made by Hon. James Brooks and Colonel Allen.

At all the stands the crowds were large and enthusiastic.

There were nearly 25,000 Germans around he German stand.

END OF THE BLANTON DUNCAN FARCE.

Charles O'Conor. After Toying With the Bourbons, Until Their Hearts are Sick With Hope Defe nces the Nomination.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The announcement to-day by the *Express* that Charles O'Conor had accepted the Louisville nomination, was an error. In reply to Major Moreau's speech urging him to accept, Mr. O'Conor presented a long address, in which he says:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN—My views as to the duty of resisting the Baltimore nomination, coincides with those which you have expressed. Ever since snap judgment against the popular sentiment was obtained by deed at Baltimore, arguments very inapplicable, or very unsound, have been used to prevent resistance. There is said to be no fit choice presented, and that of the two admitted evils, it is wisdom to choose the least. If all this were true, it should not result in favor of the Baltimore nominee. Of transcendent ability and energy unequalled, there is no room for comparison between himself and his rival. Justice and common sense forbid the complaint, acceptable as it seems, that he is little in anything. The outcry, "too late," is not just. Even now men travel by steam and commune by electricity. If to day a popular sentiment exist it can be stimulated to action in an hour. Had we only the appliances of antiquity, a national impulse could light its fires upon a thousand hills and arouse the whole people. With our superior modes of communion, let it not be said that fifty days do not afford adequate space for an awakening.

In promoting the object of your Convention there was no commitment to become its nominee, and until the body adjourned I could not have imagined such a result as the omission to name or even to suggest any other candidate. It is assumed that this action casts upon Mr. Adams and myself the sole responsibility of leaving, without power to express itself, the antagonism which we had done our part to evoke, and in which we earnestly participated. It is, therefore, asserted that without my intervention, all Democrats who desist from the Baltimore coalition, and many patriots who revolt at its origin or dread its consequences, will be left without power to record their protest against it. If such were the fact it would present a case in which a citizen could have no moral liberty. The path of duty would be plain and direct, leaving him no choice. His country's defense would require that he should assent to the conscription, take the place assigned him in the national army, whether in the ranks or at the head, and there strive for the right to the utmost. For reasons quite different from those likely to be imputed, I cannot so regard the present exigency. Part of the vile code advocated by the hirelings of misrule is that direct and immediate success is the first and paramount aim in every human effort. On the contrary my mortality inculcates honorable and manly struggles for the right, however slight the prospect of immediate advantage to the actors or even to the cause. Every man of ardent mind, who is afforded an access to literature, selects in early life from history or fiction the demi-gods of his idolatry and with more or less earnestness bestows upon them through life his constant reverence. Mine were not heroes, whose victorious chariot wheels, stained with the blood of vanquished millions, conducted them to power and renown. My ideals were Troy's champion at his last stand beneath her walls—Leonidas in the Grecian pass, and the dissenting consulate at Cannæ. Without any claim to the heroism that could imitate them, I could still yield them my homage. To spend in one's allotted place a blameless life of honest effort, and at its end to perish nobly, contending in the Thermopylæ of an honest cause, has ever seemed to me the perfection of happy individual destiny.

Neither the personal motives suggested, nor apprehensions that your contemplated movement must fail to accomplish any useful results, influence me. I regard the Baltimore nominations as exhibiting in their climax the vices of the nomination system, with its pledges and platforms, shocking to honest pride and sound morals, and the career of bargaining which is now generally required to precede such nominations. The platform is a thing gotten up for the emergency. On it the candidate is made to set as on the stool of repentance, or as one placed in the stocks by way of holding him to pledges now forced upon him. This pitiful attitude, as the mast conspicuous office-beggar in the land, must be occupied by the citizen before he can receive a vote for the highest and most honorable of offices. Faith teaches that the poor in spirit will receive the richest blessings of the future life, but it is no part my political creed that poverty in spirit in wordly affairs should be the passport to the respect and confidence of a great people or the qualification for their chief magistracy. Whatever I might do in respect to any other office, I could neither accept the nomination or become the candidate for the successorship to Washington. Like many others, which my taste and judgment have concurred in adopting, I know that these ideals are unfashionable. Every voice that has reached my ears concurs in asserting as gospel truth that the electors cannot vote for any one but the nominee of a convention, who has accepted its nomination. So be it. I do not presume to subvert established usages, but self respect and modesty unite in forbidding me to play in these days of political degeneracy the part of chief postulant. In any such drama some censure will no doubt attach to this opinion itself, and still more to the utterance of it. I have long withheld it, and if possible I would now avoid expressing it. Many a man, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose, has subscribed to a platform and stood as a candidate. Perhaps, however, it was in times less corrupt. I do not suggest or believe that any of them did anything which in their day and under the attendant circumstances was unbecoming. I know also that you, my fellow citizens, and your highly respecred Convention has prescribed to me no tests, but in conformity with usages now to be departed from you request me to *accept* a nomination and become a candidate. As I have said from the beginning, I must say I CANNOT.

Moreau, in reply, declined to accept this decision as final, and informed O'Conor that they still regard him as their candidate, and would support him at the polls.

BUCKALEW IN TITUSVILLE

TITUSVILLE, Penna., September . An immense Liberal and Democratic meeting was held here to-night. The opera house was crowded. Charles R. Buckalew, the Democratic Liberal candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and Daniel Kalbfus were the orators.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Oakes Ames' Letter—Some Rich Reading.

Following is the full text of Oakes Ames, member of Congress, to McComb, in which he describes his distribution of the property of the Credit Mobilier among the members of Congress:

OAKES AMES' LETTER, Jan. 25, 1868.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1868.

H. S. McComb, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 23d is at hand, in which you say Senators Bayard and Fowler have written you in relation to their stock. I have spoke to Fowler, but not to Bayard. I have never been introduced to Bayard, but will see him soon. You say I must not put too much in one locality. I have assigned as far as I have given to—four from Massachuseets; one from New Hampshire; one, Delaware; one, Tennessee; one-half, Ohio; two, Pennsylvania; one, Indiana; one, Maine; *and I have three to place*, which I shall put where they will do most good to us. *I am here on the spot and can better judge where they are to go.* I think after this dividend is paid we should make our capital $1,000,000, and distribute the new stock where it will protect us. Let them have the stock at par and profits in the future. The fifty per cent. increase on the old stock I want for distribution here, and soon. Alley is opposed to the division of the bonds; says he will need them, etc., etc. I should think that we ought to be able to spare them with Alley and Cisco on the Finance Committee. We used to be able to borrow when we had no credit and debts pressing; we are now out of debt and in good credit. What say you about the bond divided? *A part of the purchasers here are poor, and want their bonds to sell to enable them to meet their payment on the stock in the C. M.* I have told them what they would get as dividends, and they expect I think—when the bonds the parties received as the 80 per cent. dividend, we better give them the bonds. It will not amount to anything with us. Some of the large holders will not care whether they have the bonds or certificates, or they will send the bonds to the company, as they have done before, or lend them money. Quigley has been here and we have got that one-tenth that was Underwood's. I have taken a half, Quigley a quarter and you a quarter.

Judge Carter wants a part of it. At some future day we are to surrender a part to him. Yours truly,

OAKES AMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1872.

H. S. McComb;

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 28th is at hand, inclosing copy of letter from, or rather to, Mr. King. I don't fear any investigation here. What some of Durant's friends may do in New York can't be counted on with any certainty. You do not understand by your letter what I have done, and am to do, with my sales of stock. You say more to New York. I have placed some with New York, or have agreed to. You must remember that it was nearly all placed as you saw on the list in New York, and there was but six or eight M for me to place. I could not give all they wanted, or they might want, out of that. You would not want me to offer less than one thousand (M) to any one. We allowed Durant to place $58,000 to some three or four of his friends, or keep it himself. *I have used this where it will produce most good to us, I think.*

In view of King's letter and Washburne's move here, I go in for making one bond dividend in full. We can do it with perfect safety. I understand the opposition to it comes from Alley. He is on the Finance Committee, and can raise money easy if we come short, which I don't believe we shall, and if we do we can loan our bonds to the company or loan them the money we get for the bonds. The contracts calls for the division, and I say have it. When shall I see you in Washington?

Yours truly,

OAKES AMES.

P. S.—We stand about like this:

Bonds first mortgage received on 525 miles at $16,000 mile.	$ 8,400,000
Bonds first mortgage received on 15 miles, at $48,000 per mile	720,000
Bonds first mortgage received on 100 miles, at $48,000 per mile	4,800,000
	$13,920,000
$10,000,000 sold and to sell to pay our debts	10,000,000
	$ 3,920,000
Eighty per cent. divident on $3,700,000 credit Mobilier	3,000,000
	$ 920,000
Government bonds received this day	960,000
Due for transportation, $400,000, one-half cash	200,000
	$ 2,080,000

In addition to this, we can draw Government bonds for two-thirds of the work done in advance of the track if we desire it.

The following is in pencil on the Ames letter:

Oakes Ames' list of names, as shown today to me for Credit Mobiler, is:

	Shares.	
Blaine, of Maine	3,000	
Patterson, of New Hampshire	3,000	
Wilson, Massachusettes	2,000	
Painter, (Rep.,) for Quigley	3,000	
S. Colfax, Speaker	2,000	
Scofield and Kelley, Pa	2,000	each.
Eliot, Massachusetts	3,000	
Dawes, Massachusetts	2,000	
Fowler, Tennessee	2,000	
Boutwell, Massachusetts	2,000	
Bingham and Garfield, O	2,000	each.

Indorsed: OAKES AMES, Jan. 30, 1868.

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The President has accepted the resignation of Emory, Internal Revenue Supervisor, for the territory composed of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Supervisor Perry, of North Carolina, will take Emory's place. Supervisor Cobb will take charge of Perry's former district. The President has also signed the commission of Supervisor M'Donald of Arkansas and Indian Territory.

SETTLED AT LAST

The Alabama Arbitration.

ONLY $15,500,000 FOR WOUNDED NATIONAL HONOR.

GENEVA TRIBUNAL ADJOURNED

GENEVA, September 14.—The decision of the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal in award of the settlement of the case between Great Britain and the United States, delivered to-day in the Council room in this city, begins with the recital in formal technical language of the treaty of Washington; recites the names and titles of the arbitrators and agents appointed by the arbitrating governments; sets forth the facts of the assemblage of the Court in Geneva, the exchange and verification of the powers of its members and the presentation of the national English and American cases by the agents and counsel. Having concluded this legal and judicial preface, the court decision continues to declare verbatim as follows:

The Tribunal, having fully taken into consideration the treaty cases, counter cases, documents and the entire arguments and all communications, much has been made, and having impartially and carefully examined the same has arrived at a decision and presents as follows

Its Award and Basis of Award:

WHEREAS, Having regard to the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Washington the arbitrators are bound by the terms of the seventh article, in deciding the matters submitted to them, to be governed by the three rules, therein specified, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith, as the arbitrators shall determine applicable to the case.

WHEREAS, The due diligence referred to in the first and third of said rules should be exercised by neutral governments in exact proportion to the risks to which either one of the belligerents may be exposed by failure to fulfill the obligations of neutrality on their part.

WHEREAS, The circumstances out of which the facts—subject matter—of the present controversy arose were of a nature to call for the exercise on the part of Her Majesty's Government of all possible solicitude for the observance of the rights and duties involved in Her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, issued on the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1861. The effects of the violation of neutrality, committed by means of the construction, equipment and armament of a vessel are not done away with by any commission, which the government of a belligerent power benefitted of the violation of neutrality, may afterwards grant that vessel, and the ultimate step by which the offence is completed can not be admitted as a ground for the absolution of the offender, nor can the consummation of his fraud become a means of establishing his innocence.

WHEREAS, The privilege of exterritoriality accorded to vessels of war is admitted into the law of nations not as an absolute right, but as founded on the principles of courtesy and mutual deference, and therefore can never be appealed to for justification of acts done in violation of neutrality.

WHEREAS, The absence of a previous legislative rule cannot be regarded as a failure in the laws of nations a case in which the vessel carries its own condemnation.

WHEREAS, In order to impart to the supplies of coal, a character inconsistent with the second rule prohibiting the use of neutral ports and waters as a basis of operations, it is necessary that such supplies be connected with special circumstances of time, person, and peace.

WHEREAS, With respect to the vessel called the Alabama, it clearly resulted from all the facts relative to her construction in the port of Liverpool, her equipment and armament in the vicinity of Terceira, through the agency of the other vessels despatched from Great Britain for that purpose, that the British government failed to use due diligence in the performance of its neutral obligations and notwithstanding the official representation made by the agents of the United States during the construction of said ship, omitted to take effective measures for its prevention, which the British government did finally give, were issued so late that the executing of said orders was not practible.

WHEREAS, After the escape of that vessel, the measures which were taken for her pursuit and arrest were so imperfect as to lead to no result, and therefore cannot be considered as a sufficient release for Great Britain from the responsibility she incurred.

WHEREAS, Despite the violation of neutrality thus committed the same vessel was, on several occasions, freely admitted to the ports of the colonies of Great Britain, instead of being proceeded against, as she ought to have been, in any and every port under British jurisdiction where she might have been found.

WHEREAS, The government of England cannot justify itself for its failure, in due diligence on the plea of insufficiency of legal means of action.

[It passed four of the arbitrators for the reasons above assigned and the fifth, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, for reasons separately assigned by him.]

The arbitrators are of the opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed by commission to fulfil the duties presented in the first and third rules established by the Treaty of Washington.

WHEREAS:—With respect to the Florida, it results from all the facts that the English authorities failed to take measures adequate to prevent a violation of neutrality, notwithstanding the representation of the agents of the United States to the effect that her majesty's Government failed to use due diligence to fulfil its duties of neutrality. It likewise results from the facts which have been presented relative to the stay of the Oreto at Nassau, New Providence, to her issue thence, her enlistment of men, her supplies and her armament, with the co-operation of the British vessel, Prince Alfred, in Green Bay, that there was negligence on the part of the British Colonial authorities.

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the violation of neutrality, which Great Britain committed in the case of the Oreto, the same vessel, at a later date called the Florida, was, on several occasions, freely admitted to British ports.

WHEREAS, The judicial acquittal of the Oreto at Nassau, New Providence, cannot relieve Great Britain from the responsibility under the principles of international law; nor can the fact of the entry of the Florida into the Confederate port of Mobile and her stay there during the period of four months, extinguish the responsibility previously incurred by Great Britain.

For these reasons the Tribunal of Arbitration, by a majority of four voices to one, is of the opinion that Great Britain has in this case failed by her omission to fulfil the duties prescribed in the first, second and third rules of article six of the Treaty of Washington.

WHEREAS, With respect to the case of the Shenandoah, it results from facts placed before the Court, that on the departure from the port of London of the Sea King, and her subsequent transformation into a cruiser near Maderia, the English Government is not chargeable with any failure down to that date in due diligence to fulfil the duties of neutrality; but,

WHEREAS, It results from the facts connected with the stay of the Shenandoah at Melbourne, and especially by the argumentation which England admits to have been clandestinely effected in her force of men by enlistments at that port, that there was negligence on the part of the British authorities at that place.

For these reasons the Tribunal of Arbitration is unanimously of the opinion that England has not failed by act of omission to fulfill the duties prescribed by the three rules of the treaty of Washington or in the observance of the principles of international law with respect to the Shenandoah during the period of time anterior to her entry into the port of Melbourne.

And by a majority of three to two votes the Tribunal decides that Great Britain has failed in her duties as prescribed in the second and third rules of the treaty in the case of the same vessel, the Shenandoah, from and after her entry io Hobson's Bay, and is therefore responsible for the acts of that vessel after her departure from Melbourne on the 18th day of February, 1862.

As relates to the Tuscaloosa, Clarence and Tacony the aiders or tenders to the Alabama and Florida, the court is unanimously of the opinion that these accessories must follow the lot of their principals and submit to the same decision.

As far as relates to the case of the privateer Retribution, the tribunal by a majority of three to two voices is of the opinion that England has not failed to fulfill her duties under the three rules.

As far as relates to the Georgia, Sumter, Nashville, Tallahasse and Chicamauga, the Court is unanimously of the opinion that Great Britain has not failed to fulfill the duties prescribed under the three rules of the treaty.

And by international law the Court is of opinion that the Sallie, Jeff Davis, Music, Boson and Joy are excluded from consideration for want of evidence.

WHEREAS, So far as relates to the particular form of indemnity claimed by the United States for costs incurred in the pursuit of the cruisers it is not in the judgment of the tribunal properly distinguishable from the general expenses of war; therefore the Court is of the opinion by a majority of three to two, that there is no ground for awarding any sum by way of indemnity under this head.

WHEREAS, The prospective injuries cannot properly be made the subject for compensation inasmuch as they depend in the nature of future and uncertain contingencies, and the Tribunal is unanimously of the opinion that there is no ground for award under this head.

WHEREAS, In order to arrive at the equitable compensation for the damages sustained, it is necessary to set aside all doubtful claims for the same losses so for as it exceeds the net freight.

WHEREAS, It is just and reasonable to allow interest at a reasonable rate.

WHEREAS, In accordance with the spirit and letter of the Treaty of Washington it is preferable to adopt the form of adjudication of a sum in gross rather than subject the compensation for further discussion and deliberations to the Board of Assessors provided in article tenth of the Treaty of Washington. The Tribunal of Arbitration using the authority conferred on its members by article seventh of the Treaty, by a majority of four voices, awards to the United States of America the sum of fifteen millions four hundred thousand dollars in gold as indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the American Government for the satisfaction of all claims referred to the consideration of the arbitrating Tribunal, conformably to the provisions contained in article seven of the treaty, and in accordance with the terms of article eleven of the treaty.

The Tribunal declares that all claims which have been referred to it for adjudication are hereby fully, perfectly and finally settled.

The Court furthermore declares that each and every one of said claims, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice or laid before the Tribunal, shall henceforth be considered and treated as settled and barred.

In testimony thereof, the present decision and award has been made in duplicate and signed by the arbitrators, who have given assent thereto, the whole being in exact conformity with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

Made and concluded at the Hotel de Ville, Geneva, Switzerland, September fourteenth, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
COUNT SCLOPIS,
JACOB STAEMPFLI,
BARON D'ITAJUBA.

A special dispatch from Geneva says that at the close of the proceedings in the Board of Arbitration yesterday Count Sclopis read an address congratulating his colleagues on the good relations preserved between them throughout the sessions of the Board and thanking them for the impartial support they had given him in the discharge of his duties. He also thanked the Swiss authorities, federal and municipal, for courtesies extended to the members of the Court. The Arbitrators and other gentlemen connected with the court then exchanged farewells and separated.

LONDON, September 15.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the result of the labors of the Geneva Tribunal says that while England has been responsible for the depredations of several Confederate cruisers, we yet retain the conviction that morally she is not to blame. The United States Government claimed damages for losses caused by a dozen vessels, but the Court of Arbitration holds England liable unanimously only in case of one vessel. This is plain evidence of belief in the genuineness of our neutrality during the war in the United States, and disproves flagrantly the unjust accusations and unfriendliness in the American case presented at Geneva. We cheerfully consent to pay the sum awarded, as tending to obviate similar difficulties in the future.

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Mrs. Lowenstein, whose daughter, an accomplished young lady of New York, became insane yesterday morning, had an attack of aberration of mind from the effects of her daughtee's misfortune and cut her throat with a knife, dying shortly after. Her family are respectable people.

For The Post.

From a United Presbyterian.

I have read with indignation and sorrow the following extraordinary article in the *United Presbyterian*, the organ of the United Presbyterian Church of the United States, contained in its last issue. Here is the article:

"The majority of those who, crowding down their disgust for the man, vote for Mr. Greeley, do so but to wield the government in their interests. For him they care nothing. And it is this, which sets the thinking population in their devotion to the Republican party, for they know it is too soon yet to hand the nation over to those who tried to destroy it in war."

Can it be that this professedly religious paper has been subsidized by the politicians, to come out in such bitter and slanderous assertions as the above, using the slang of the lowest partisan presses and politicans, against a large number of ministers and elders and thousands of laymen who stand high in the United Presbyterian Church for the use of private judgment on political matters, denouncing them as hypocrites, as voting for a man in disgust they do not believe in, should they vote for Mr. Greeley, and voting to hand the nation over to its destroyers?

Does the writer of this article not know that for a private assertion of this, made personal against a member of the congregation to which he belongs (if he belongs to any church) he would be censured for a base and unwarrantable slanderer.

Do they want the reasons, why we thus vote. They will find them in the teachings of the *United Presbyterian* itself, and for the proof.

They have in their paper of every issue a department entirely devoted to the advancement of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and frequent appeals to vote only for such men as practice the same! Is President Grant one of this kind? Read Rev. Dennison and Hon. Henry Wilson's letters.

Has not that organ, time and again, denounced secret societies, especially Odd Fellows and Masons, as required by the church standards? And yet President Grant, forgetting he was President of the whole people, and not a private citizen, insults the U. P. members that voted for him by riding at the head of processions to lay corner stones of Masonic temples at Washington and Indianapolis.

Has not that organ denounced Grant for retaining a Consul in Egypt, who had neither moral nor religious principles, who maltreated our missionaries and hindered their work there?

Do they not frequently urge upon Christians the strict observance of the Sabbath, and the support of such men only that do so, and have they not frequently quoted from the New York *Tribune* when under Greeley's management, before he was a candidate for office, commending him for his bold defense of Sabbath observance, and temperance reform? On the other hand do they not know through accounts by the press for several years that Grant uses this day for traveling and conference with office holders and politicians? Have they not read the telegrams published a few days since that Grant attended a camp meeting at Long Branch, and that when a clergyman announced his presence the whole camp arose and sang a secular hymn to his praise? After this man-worship he informed them he could not stay for the service as some friends were waiting for him at the beach.

These are but a few of the reasons why we support Greeley, and vote against the rascally nominees for State Government.

Has not that paper given us sufficient reasons for voting against Grant, as given in this communication; and further, does it ask us (as it is so much afraid of the Government getting into the hands of the rebels) to support Grant nominated at Philadelphia—Judge Settle a rebel presiding at the Convention—Grant who gave Longstreet one of the best offices in the country—Grant who had interviews with guerilla leaders like Mosby, and is supported by some of the meanest rebels in the South? O! shame, where is thy blush! "Thou cannot serve God and mammon!"

And what makes this article more curious is an item in another column of the paper entitled "crime in politics." In that article is the following: "The scandals of our common political squabbles are not only a mistake but a crime." In fact the whole article is a condemnation of the slanders contained in the extracts to which I have given attention.

A UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Buckalew at Mercer.

MERCER, Pa., Sept. 11, 1872.

EDITORS POST:—Yesterday was the second day of our fair, and arrangements had been made to have Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew brought to this place from Sharon to address a meeting in the evening. He came. The Court House was packed to its utmost capacity by one of the most intelligent and respectable audiences that ever assembled in Mercer. "Fair ladies and brave men" came out in their might to greet the next Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Buckalew, although fatigued, was himself; and his able, eloquent and unanswerable speech of one hour and a half was listened to with marked attention and cheered to the echo. At its close three rousing cheers were given for "Hon Chas. R. Buckalew, the next Governor of Pennsylvania," and the ladies fairly deluged him with bouquets: Short, eloquent and stirring speeches were made by Hon. Wm. Stewart, Hon. Sam'l. Griffith and James A. Stranahan, Esq. A Wide Awake demonstration made on the streets by the Sheriff of the county and some of his friends did not affect the meeting in the least, but disgusted all intelligent, decent Republicans.

LIBERAL.

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For The Post.

Just Look.

Now that the blood of some of our unoffending citizens has been shed by the hands of an organized colored mob—no doubt instigated by the advice of some desperate political vagabonds—would it not be well for the reflective, intelligent people of this community to look at the situation? Here is a set of law breakers who go out at the people's expense, with money from the public treasuries, armed with lantern, pistol and razor, for what purpose they know not—as they don't know anything of either friendship or gratitude—but the first thing they do is to frighten women and children, destroy property and insult and murder citizens in cold blood. Wealthy politicians and others may think this good fun, and give encouragement to the "boys"—but they too should have learned during the past few years that chickens *do* sometimes "come home to roost," and, if I am not mistaken *white* people hereabouts, without even regard to party, will take measures to protect both life and property from such ruffianly assaults as that of Saturday night, instigated by whatsoever party it may.

CITIZEN.

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The Baltimore *Evening Journal* was sold yesterday at auction.

"Can't Do Without It."

This is what the stage and horse car companies, livery stable keepers, members of the turf, and all grooms and trainers say of the MUSTANG LINIMENT. They "can't do without it." And why? Because it infallibly reduces the external swellings, etc., which, under various names, impair the usefulness and value of the king of quadrupeds, and also, because, for sprains, strains, galls and other injuries to which horse flesh is liable, it is the most trustworthy preparation in the market. Yet these recommendations comprise only a portion of its claims to public confidence. During a period of more than sixteen years, it has been recognized as a specific for many of the most agonizing disorders which afflict the human family—such as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, lumbago, ticdoloreux, sore throat, earache, toothache; and likewise as a peerless application for cuts, bruises, burns and scalds.

(Advertisement.)

Read the Locals

in to-day's paper in regard to Wm. M. Gormly, candidate for Sheriff.

(Advertisement.)

One of the People's Own Choosing.

Who? Wm. M. Gormly, for Sheriff. Men of both parties will support him, knowing his abilities are of the very highest order.

(Advertisement.)

The People's Friend,

Wm. M. Gormly, for Sheriff of Allegheny county.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

(Advertisement.)

The Friend of all Classes,

Wm. M. Gormly, people's candidate for Sheriff.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 13th section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, HUGH S. FLEMING, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said county on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER next, being the 8th day of the month, [illegible] the several election Districts therein; and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United [illegible] tes, entitled "An act to amend the several acts [illegible] tofore passed to provide for the Enrolling and [illegible] ing out of the National forces, and for other [illegible] oses," and approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability [illegible] provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights [illegible] ship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. [illegible] it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by [illegible] authority of the same; That in all elections hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

SEC. 2. That if any such [illegible] Judge or Inspector of Election, or any one of them, shall receive or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person [illegible] he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth shall [illegible] for each such offence be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and [illegible] thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions [illegible] Commonwealth, shall for each offence be punished in like manner, as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter [illegible] suade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such person [illegible] so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And further, by the first section of the act of March 30, 1866:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same; That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: one ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of the act of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of the 6th article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

* * Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869 entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

AND WHEREAS, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 21 day of June, A. D., 1871, passed an act entitled, "An act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same, That the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth, be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted upon in manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against the Convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or endorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise; and the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention," and underneath "for a Convention" or "against a Convention;" and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a Convention" or "against a Convention;" and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections; the Sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation the present year, and the Governor shall cause all the returns of the said election, as received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the Legislature at its next annual session.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils the electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the City Controller's office, new City Hall, Smithfield street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Courts, formerly office of Clerk of Orphans' Court, in the Court house in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house on Ann street in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh will meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanic streets in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School house in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House on Twenty-fifth street; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the Public School House on Smallman street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School House on Fifth avenue, near Brady street, in said ward, known as the Soho School House.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Highland Avenue School House in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School, on Ellsworth avenue, near Roup street, in said ward, and known as the Liberty School House.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lincoln School House on Frankstown avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at Irwin School House, in said ward.

By an ordinance passed in the City Councils, the electors of the Twenty-third ward, city of Pittsburgh, will hereafter meet at the new Public School Building, in said ward.

Constitutional Convention.

At the same time and places, also, an election will be held for delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in conformity with the Act entitled "An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution" approved April 11, 1872. As prescribed by said act, the following rules and regulations shall apply to said election, and the returns of the same:

First. At the general election to be held the second Tuesday of October next, there shall be elected [illegible] the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, [illegible] gates to a convention to revise and amend the [illegible] stitution of the State; the said convention shall [illegible] st of one hundred and thirty-three members, [illegible] elected in the manner following: Twenty-[illegible] members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote [illegible] not more than fourteen candidates, and the [illegible] eight highest in vote shall be declared elected; [illegible] nine delegates shall be apportioned to and elected from the different Senatorial districts of the State, three delegates to be elected for each Senatorial district therefrom; and in choosing all district delegates, each voter shall be entitled to a vote for not more than two of the members to be chosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Allegheny, forming the Twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected, and in the counties of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, forming the Thirteenth Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected, and six additional delegates shall be chosen from the city of Philadelphia, by a vote at large in said city, and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Second. The Judges and Inspectors for each election district shall provide two suitable boxes for each poll, one in which to deposit the tickets voted for Delegates at large, and the other in which to deposit the tickets voted for District Delegates; which boxes shall be labelled respectively, "Delegates at large" and "District Delegates;" and in each district in the city of Philadelphia an additional box shall be provided for each poll, in which to deposit the tickets voted for "City Delegates;" and said last mentioned boxes must each be labelled "City Delegates."

Third. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of the Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of said act.

Fourth. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "Delegates at large," and on the inside the names of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

Fifth. The tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words "District Delegates," and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote, shall be rejected; and in case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia, the words "City Delegates" shall be on the outside of the ticket.

Sixth. In the city of Philadelphia the Return Judges shall meet at the State House at ten o'clock on the Thursday next following the election, and make out the returns for said city, of the votes cast therein for delegates at large and city and district delegates to be members of the convention, the Return Judges of the several election districts within each county of the State, excluding Philadelphia, shall meet on Friday next following the election, at the usual place for the meeting of the Return Judges of their county, and make out full and accurate returns for the county, of the votes cast therein for members of the convention and for district members of the same; and the proceedings of the Return Judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, in the making of their returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for Return Judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be addressed to that officer alone, and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Brick School house, corner of Palo Alto street and North avenue in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said ward:

An ordinance to change the place of holding elections in the Second precinct of the Third ward, Allegheny.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the place of holding election in the Second precinct of the Third ward be and is hereby removed from the house of Geo. Gerst to the public school house, corner of Perry and Chestnut streets. And that the clerks of Councils be instructed to notify the sheriff of the change.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed. Ordained and enacted into a law this 12th day of Sept., A. D. 1872.

ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Allegheny, first precinct, to meet at the School House on Liberty street, near East Commons, which is by an order of Court made; the electors of the second precinct to meet at the house of Mr. M. Gordon (formerly Mrs. Peck, at the corner of Chestnut and Main streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House on Page street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the School House, corner of Chartiers and Juniata streets, in said ward.

The electors of the seventh ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Allegheny to meet at the Public School House, on River avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Allegheny, to meet at the School House, near the House of Refuge, on Wood's Run, in said ward.

The electors of the Borough of Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House; second precinct at Burgess' office, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of East Birmingham, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House No. 1 in said borough; second precinct to meet at Public School House No. 2 in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Sharpsburg to meet at the Public School House on North Canal street, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of McKeesport to meet at the Town Hall, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Temperanceville to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of South Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House, corner of Marion street and Brownsville Turnpike Road.

The electors of the Borough of West Pittsburgh to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of West Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors in the borough of Tarentum to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the borough of Elizabeth to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Sewickley to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of Monongahela Borough to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Mount Washington to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Braddock's Field to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Bellevue to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Millvale to meet at the Public School House in said borough. And by an act of Assembly approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said Millvale borough and the first precinct of Shaler Township shall be changed as follows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of William Sample, sr., it shall extend to the Evergreen Plank Road; thence following the meanderings of said Plank Road to its intersection with the Butler Plank Road, thence southerly in a direct line to a low water mark in the Allegheny River.

The electors of the Borough of Ormsby to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Etna to meet at the Public School House, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Union to meet at the Stone Tavern, kept by Robert Smith, in said borough.

The electors of the Borough of Allentown to meet at the office of B. McLain, Esq., in said borough, until a Public School House shall have been erected, when the election shall be held at said school house.

The electors of the Borough of Verona to meet at the station House of the Allegheny Valley R. R. at Hulton Station.

By order of Court, the electors of Lower St. Clair township to meet at the Public House of George Goldbach, in said township.

The voters of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill School House.

By an order of Court made the voters of South Versailles township, Precinct No. 1, will meet at the Public School House in said township until further directions.

The electors of that portion of the 2d precinct of South Versailles township residing within the following described boundaries and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as "Precinct No. 3" of South Versailles township, beginning at a post on the Youghiogheny River, thence north 51 degrees east 51 perches to a point on a public road; thence along said road up said river 175 perches to a point; thence along same south 46 degrees east 76 perches to the Westmoreland county line south 9½ degrees, west 287 perches to the Youghiogheny river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, will hereafter meet at the Store House in Alpsville now occupied by R. R. McQuiston, which is made by an order of Court the place for the holding of general, special and township elections in said Precinct No. 3 of South Versailles township.

And it is further ordered and decreed that the remainder of said election Precinct No. 2 in said township not included in the heretofore mentioned boundaries shall be known and designated as Precinct No. 2, South Versailles township, and that the place of holding general, special and township elections therein shall be the same as heretofore, to wit: in the house of John Lynch in said precinct No. 2 of South Versailles township.

The electors of that portion of the township of Wilkins, residing within the following boundaries and by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as Precinct No. 1 of said township; beginning on the southerly line of Penn township, which divides said township of Penn from said township of Wilkins—at a point between the lands of Mrs. John W. Chalfant and Thomas McGahy, and running thence in a southerly direction to a township road leading from the northern turnpike to the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike; and thence along said township road to said Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike near the residence of John Sheaffer; thence continuing in a southerly direction along a ravine, through the lands of the Duquesne Coal Company, Henry R. Chalfant and Adam Cook, to a road known as the Soles road; thence by said road to a township road leading to the borough of Braddocks at Soles Church; thence by the said last mentioned township to the northern line of the borough of Braddocks, at Braddocks' Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad; thence along said line of said borough in a westerly direction to the western line of said borough near the residence of Isaac Mills; thence in a southerly direction along the line of said borough last mentioned to the Monongahela river; thence down said river to the division line between the City of Pittsburgh and said Wilkins township; thence along said last mentioned line to the division line between the said townships of Penn and Wilkins; and thence along said last mentioned line to the place of beginning. And further, the Court do order and decree that the place of holding general, special and township elections in said Precinct No. 1 shall be at the Public School House in the village of Wilkinsburg in said election Precinct No. 1.

And further, that the Court do order and decree that election precinct No. 2 of said township Wilkins, shall be and embrace the residue of said Wilkins township, and that the place of holding general, special and township elections for said precinct No. 2 shall be at the house of John Jenkner, in the village of Turtle Creek, in said precinct No. 2.

The electors of the township of Plum to meet at the School House, near the village of New Texas, which is by an order of Court made.

The electors of Patton township to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, on the Northern Turnpike, in said township.

The electors of Penn township to meet at the house of Robert Donaldson, on the Leechburg road, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Greenock district of precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Greenock, in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct to meet at Concord Public School House, in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at Mount Vernon School House, in said township of Elizabeth; and the remainder of said township not embraced in the above district, to meet at Harmony School House in said township.

The electors of Forward township to meet at Williams Penn School House in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Jenny Lind School House in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lowrie's School House in said township.

The electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of Samuel Wilson, formerly occupied by Jas. K. Neil, in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township to meet at the house of Hugh Morrow in said township.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick School House, No. 1 in said township.

By an order of the Court made, the electors of Stowe township will hereafter meet at School House No 1 in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Armer, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at the School House No. 3 in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Duff's Mills, in said township.

The electors of that portion of the township of Kilbuck, residing within the following described boundaries, and by order of Court made and to be hereafter known as precinct No. 1 of said township beginning at a point of the division line between Kilbuck and Ohio townships at the north; thence along the line of Ohio township about 3 miles to the borough of Bellevue on the east; thence along the line of the borough of Bellevue about one mile and a quarter to the Ohio river on the south; thence along the Ohio river to Toms' Run on the west about a mile and quarter to the place of beginning; and further, the Court order and decree that the place of holding general, special and township elections in said precinct No. 1 shall be at the School House No. 3 in Emsworth, in said precinct.

And further, the Court do order and decree that precinct No. 2 shall be and embrace the residue of Kilbuck township, and that the place of holding general, special and township elections for said precinct No. 2 shall be at the Public School House at Glendale, in said precinct, being of said place where the election in said township has heretofore been held for the said township.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the storehouse of James Neely, in said township.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same; That that part of Reserve township known and described as follows, be annexed to the city of Allegheny: beginning at the centers of Spring Garden avenue and Wickline's lane, thence along said Wickline's lane to the Troy Hill road, thence along said Troy Hill road to Lowrie's lane, thence along Lowrie's lane to a point where A. S. Burchfield's east line continued northwardly would intersect said Lowrie's lane, thence by said prolongation to A. S. Burchfield's east line southwardly to the continuation of Lowrie street thence west along said Lowrie street to the city line, thence by said city line northwesterly to Spring Garden avenue and Wickline to the place of beginning.

Approved by the Governor, April 4, 1872. The electors residing withing the above mentioned boundaries, to meet at the house of Damas Lutz, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny city.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Michael Wagenheiser in said township.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Blossomville, said township; second precinct to meet at the Public School House in said precinct, in said township.

By order of Court made March 2d, 1872, the place of holding elections in the North End District is changed from the School House opposite Flocker's rope walk, to the House of Michael Smith, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road, on the farm of Stephen Mercer.

The electors of McClure township to meet at School House No. 1, Bacs Lane, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hayes, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, at Roger's Mills, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at School House No 4 in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison in said township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the Public School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run.

The electors of East Deer township to meet at the School House at the mouth of Bailey's Run in said

The electors of Fawn township to meet at School House No. 2 in said township.

The electors of Neville township to meet at the house of John H. Hamilton in said township.

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of Gardiner Winters in said township.

The electors of Leet township to meet at the house of James McTaggart in said township.

The electors of Ross township, Precinct No. 1 to meet at the house of Jesse Plankerton, on the Gerty's Run Road in said township. Precinct No. 2 to meet at the public house of James Gorby, known as Gorby's Five Mile House, on the Perrysville Road, in said township.

The electors of that portion of the township of Indiana residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of the Court made and to be hereafter known as Precinct No. 1 of said township: beginning at corner of tracts Nos. 56 and 57 on the south line of tract No. 47, in Cunningham's district of depreciation lands; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 47 and 57, to the northwesterly corner of tract No. 47; thence south along the westwardly line of tract No. 47, to the corner of tracts Nos. 46 and 47; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 46, 45, 44, 43, 60 and 62, on the one side, and 57, 58, 59, 61 and 63 on the other side, to the line of tract No. 78; thence south along the division line between and common to tracts Nos. 78, 65, 40, 27 and 23 on the one side, and Nos. 62, 64, 41, 26 and 24 on the other side, to the northwest corner of tract No. 21; thence west along the division line between tracts Nos. 21, 20, 10, 11 and 12, on the one side, and Nos. 23, 22, 19, 18 and 17 on the other side, to the east side of tract No. 16; thence south by the dividing line between tracts Nos. 12, 16 and 13, to the north line of the borough of Sharpsburg; thence west by the line of the borough of Sharpsburg aforesaid, to the east line of tract No. 14, at the eastern line of Shaler township; thence north by the line of Shaler township, to the line of Hampton township; thence east by the line of Hampton township to the line of West Deer township; thence south along the lines of West Deer township and East Deer township to the place of beginning, to meet at the Tavern of Andrew Miller in said Precinct No. 1 of Indiana township.

And the remainder of said township of Indiana not described in said above boundaries, and bounded by East Deer township, the Allegheny river, the Boroughs of Sharpsburg and Precinct No. "1" aforesaid, shall hereafter be known as Precinct No. "2," the electors to meet at Beatty's School in the town of Hoboken, in said Precinct No. "2" of Indiana township.

The electors of Shaler township, Precinct No. 1 to meet at the Public School House No. 1, in said precinct, and by act of Assembly approved May 18, 1871, the boundary line of said first precinct of Shaler township and the borough of Millvale shall be changed as follows, to wit: After continuing along the lands of Wm. Sample, Sr., it shall extend to the Evergreen plank road; thence following the meanderings of said plank road to its intersections with the Butler plank road, thence southerly in a direct line to the low water mark in the Allegheny river.

Precinct No 2 to meet at Shaw's Mills in said precinct of Shaler township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House in Shoustown.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at the Public School House at Bakerstown.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the Public School House at Natrona, in said township.

The electors of that portion of the first precinct of the township of Robinson residing within the following described boundaries, and by an order of the Court made and to be hereafter known as the Borough of Chartiers: Beginning at upper end of stone wall on Chartiers Creek, near line of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad; thence south 4¼ degrees, east 111 65-100 perches to a hickory on line of lands of Jos. K. Cubbage; thence by lands of same south 61 degrees, west 86 4-10 perches to a post; thence by lands of Jacob Doolittle south 30 degrees west 61 3-10 perches to post; thence by same south 21¼ degrees east 90 perches to a post in the road; thence by lands of Levi Brannen and Russell Errett south 57½ degrees west 57½ perches to a post; thence by said Errett's land south 67½ degrees west 46 perches to a post; thence by lands of Robert Bell south 71 degrees west 102 perches to a black oak, to lands of Mansfield Coal and Lime Company; and thence by same and lands of said Robert Bell, north 58¾ degrees west 86 perches to walnut tree near bend in Chartiers creek; thence by channel of said Chartiers creek to the place of beginning, to meet at the Public School House in said borough of Chartiers.

And the residue of said 1st precinct of Robinson township not described or embraced in the said above boundaries of the borough of Chartiers, the electors to meet as heretofore at the Public House formerly kept by Eli Wycoff, now being in "the borough of Chartiers:" the electors of Precinct No. 2 of Robinson township to meet at the house of John F. Sempt.

The electors of that portion of Scott township, precinct No. 1, residing within the following described boundaries, by an order of Court made and to be hereafter known as "the Borough of Mansfield:" beginning in the centre of Chartiers Creek at a point where Main avenue (formerly the Noblestown Plank Road) crosses said Chartiers Creek, running thence (up) along the centre of said Chartiers Creek a southwardly course the distance of 98 68-100 perches; thence south 2½ degrees east 8 85 100 perches to the south-east corner of J. L. Marshall's ground; thence north 84 degrees east 117 perches to the south-east corner of John L. McCullough's lands thence north 6 degrees west 15 1-100 perches to lands of Jacob Cook; thence north 37¼ degrees east 86 perches to a post; thence north 16 deg 30 min west 105 40-100 perches to the south west corner of R. Smythe's ground on M. B. Brown's line; thence north 63¼ degrees east 25 perches to a post; thence north 16 deg 30 min west 21 17-100 perches to a post on M. B. Brown's line; thence north 64¼ degrees east 18 perches to corner of M. B. Brown's lands on line of D. Shawhan's land; thence north 30 deg 14 min west 106 8-100 perches to the centre of Chartiers Creek aforesaid; thence (up) along the centre of said Chartiers Creek, passing the bridge at the foot of Chestnut street, to the "Iron bridge" at the foot of Main avenue aforesaid 204 20-100 perches to the place of beginning: to meet at the Public School House in said borough of Mansfield.

And the residue of said 1st precinct of Scott township not described or embraced in the said above boundaries of the borough of Mansfield, the electors to meet as heretofore at the Public School House now in the borough of Mansfield.

Precinct No. 2 of Scott township, the electors to meet at the Public House kept by Thomas Alderson, on the old Washington road, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors as aforesaid will, by ballot, vote for

One person for Governor of the State.
One person for Supreme Judge of the State.
One person for Auditor General of the State.
Three persons for Congressmen at large for the township.
Fourteen persons for Delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention for the State.
One person for Congress for the Twenty-second district.
One person for Congress for the Twenty-third district.
One person for President Judge for the County.
One person for Law Judge for the County.
Seven persons for Members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, being one person from First District, one person from the Second and five persons from the Third District.
One person for County Sheriff.
One person for County Clerk of Courts.
One person for County Clerk of Orphans' Court.
One person for County Recorder.
One person for County Register.
One person for County Commissioner.
One person for County Director of the Poor.
Six persons for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

Given under my hand at my office in Pittsburgh, this 14th day of September A. D. 1872, in the ninety-seventh year of the Independence of the United States.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14, 1872.

1872. 1872. 1872.

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the widow and the orphen whether they ever asked in vain for favors from the Independent people's candidate for Sheriff. Now let him him have his just reward, and vote for Wm. M. Gormly.

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for the old veteran of the Neptune Fire Company, Wm. M. Gormly, people's candidate for Sheriff.

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And a complexion fair and free from Pimples, Blotches and Eruptions, purify your blood by taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose. 596.

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We desire physicians to test this article, and will forward three bottles GRATIS to the address of any one so authenticated. Insist that your druggist order it for you. It costs but 35 cents, and one bottle will save many doctors' bills.

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MARRIED.

KOHEN—BARTON—On Tuesday, September 17, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, Harmarsville, Allegheny county, by Rev. D. Kearney, Mr. FRANK P. KOHEN, of Allegheny city, to Miss AGNES M. BARTON, eldest daughter of Joseph Barton, Esq.

DIED.

WEARTS—On Monday morning, September 16th, at his residence, Turtle Creek, Mr. DANIEL WEARTS, aged sixty-four years.

BOYER—On Wednesday the 18th, at 5:15 P. M., HARRY N., son of Samuel and Hattie N. Boyer, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Disease Recoils

From the system that has been invigorated and regulated by a course of that most beneficent of all vegetable elixirs, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Such, at least, is the inference we are compelled to draw from the testimony of thousands of persons residing in unhealthy districts, who attribute their escape from the epidemic and other complaints which prevail there in the spring and autumn solely to the use of this great protective and preventive medicine. Many western and southern farmers and planters, as invariably as they sow and plant in the spring and reap and gather in the fall, administer it at those seasons to their families and employees, and take it themselves from twice to three times a day. The demand for it in the fever and ague districts bordering on the Mississippi, Ohio and Arkansas Rivers, is immense; and wherever the natural conditions are such as to generate intermittent or remittent fevers, it is held in the highest esteem, both as an antidote to the atmospheric virus which provokes them, and as a swift certain remedy for those distressing forms of disease. It is almost unnecessary to say that this renowned tonic and renovator is now generally accepted as a standard specific for indigestion, biliousness, nervous distemper, rheumatism, physical weakness and mental despondency, not only by the public at large, but by all unprejudiced medical men. The vast popularity of the Bitters has of course led to many counterfeits and imitations against which the community are requested to be on their guard.

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In view of the many wants for trifling ailments, which are common in every community, and which have usually been supplied by patent or proprietary medicines, DR. KEYSER, at 167 Liberty street will put them up for any needing such medicines, at a trifling cost, and sure of affording relief.

There are at this time of the year numerous cases of Bowel and Summer Complaints, especially among children, which could be relieved by a timely resort to some appropriate remedy, such as Dr. Keyser would be able to furnish from his great Emporium, stored as it is with all the medicines which are known and used in the relief and healing of disease.

The multitude of patent medicines now in use have only been introduced to meet this manifest public want, and people in need of cheap medicines will find it of great advantage to have that want supplied by such a person as Dr. KEYSER, who is abundantly qualified, not only to furnish the best material, but to prescribe intelligently to all who may need such services. Dr. Keyser's office as above stated, at 167 Liberty street.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded: 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.

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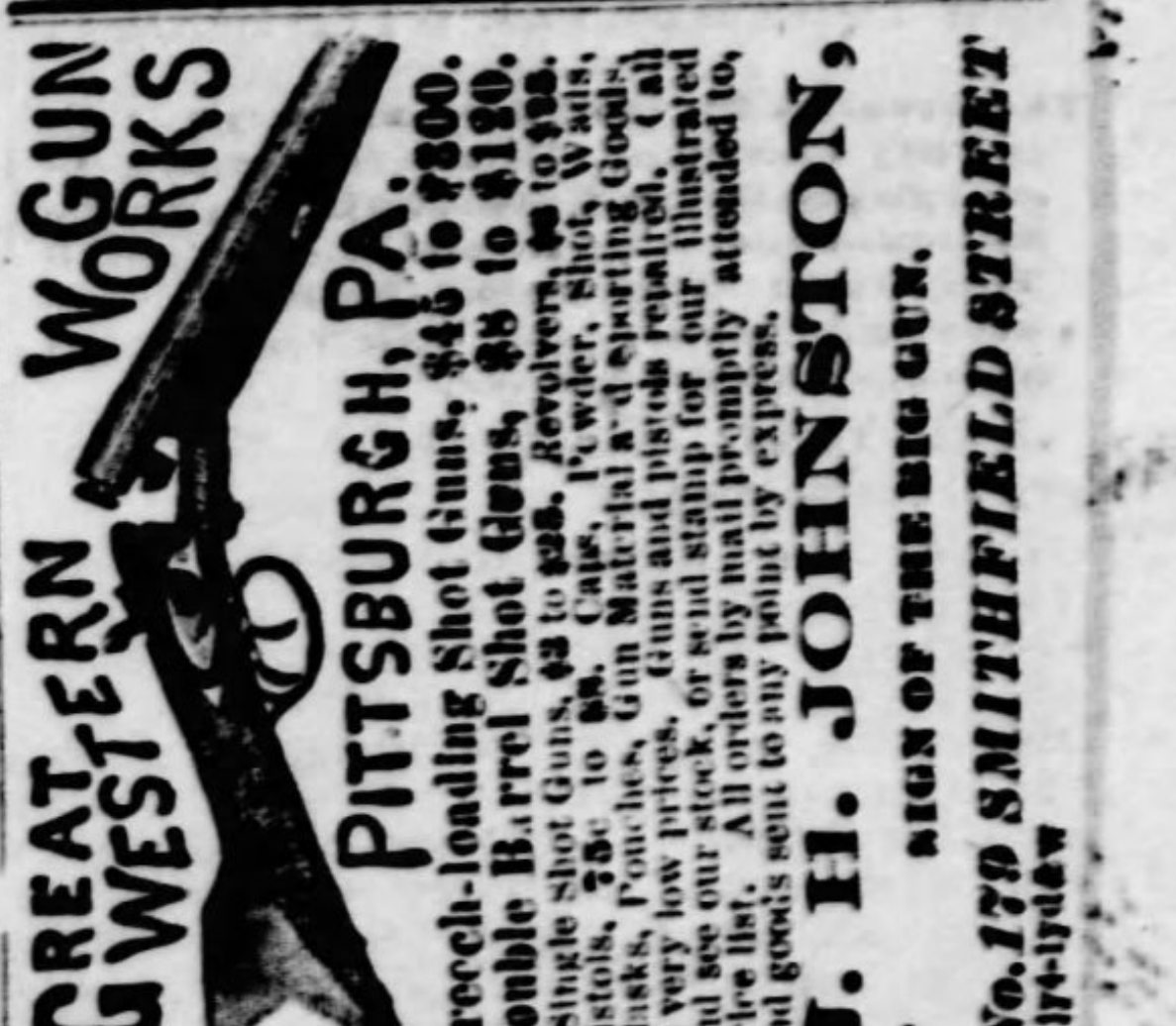

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The subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

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about 160 acres of the best quality of land, situated in Brooke county, W. Va., three miles from Steubenville, Ohio, and near the Washington road, two miles from the Ohio river and Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky R. R. Said farm is beautifully situated, nearly all under fence, and in good repair. 130 acres cleared and well set in grass, the balance is well timbered, and convenient to all parts of th farm. The land is all available, is underlaid wit coal, and a mine in operation. There is good running water in every field, plenty of fruits of choice varieties, school half mile from dwelling house. Churches of various denominations convenient. The buildings are a good Frame House, Barn and other outbuildings. This farm will divide suitably into tracts of about 80 acres, and will be offered in such tracts if parties desiring to purchase such will make it known to the subscribers previous to or on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Possession given April 1st, 1873.

TERMS—1,000 cash on day of sale, and one third of the residue on the 1st of April, 1873; the balance in three equal annual payments, secured by deed of trust on land, bearing interest payable annually, at six per cent. For further particular call on or address the subscribers,

JOHN OR ROBERT PATTERSON.

August 3d, 1872. Box 287 Steubenville, Ohio.

se21-1tw

LEGAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVE that application will be made at th next session of the Legislature for the creation of corporation by the name and style of "The Hom Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located i the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corpora tion shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, i connection with banking or discounting privilege The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hun dred and fifty thousand dollars se20-d&w

NOTICE—APPLICATION WIL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for th Ætna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundre thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasin the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and t be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the count of Allegheny. je25dmw

DRUNKARD, STOP!

WHY WILL YOU DIE, while within yo reach there lies a SIMPLE REMEDY that wi save you from a premature grave? The writer o this notice is the DISCOVERER and Compounde of a simple Vegetable Remedy, gathered from th hills and the valleys, that will promptly an thoroughly eradicate the taste for strong drin from the system of even the most CONFIRMED INEBRIATE, tottering on the very brink of premature grave. Actuated by a desire to benef and save his suffering fellows, he is preparing an dispensing this noble REMEDY to those who nee it, at about the cost of first production. Its effec upon the system are truly wonderful! There is n one symptom, not even of nervousness, that it do not take hold of and utterly dissipate. The com ponent parts of this Remedy are simple as natu herself is simple—they are moreover innocent, a all medicines, as well as food or drink, should be harmless toward nature but powerful in opposing diseased appetite—restoring health and vigor, changing a diseased action to a healthy one—lea ing the system free, healthy and vigorous. It wi also entirely destroy the taste for TOBACCO i any form.

DRUNKARD, please GIVE THIS REMEDY TRIAL. It will SAVE you and prove a blessin No matter how dark and discouraging your ca may look, it is your duty to yourself, your fami and your friends, to make an effort to regain you liberty, taking courage, and rejoicing in the know edge that there grows, not only along the margin some mighty stream, but indiscriminately ov hill and dale, the choicest remedies for all t maladies of man.

This remedy, known as BURNETT'S VEGI TABLE ANTIDOTE, is for sale by all Druggis at the low price of 50 Cents per box, with full d rections for use. One box is warranted to effec positive and permanent cure.

If your Druggist has not a supply it can be o tained (Post Free) by mail, by addressing the pr prietor and only manufacturer,

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